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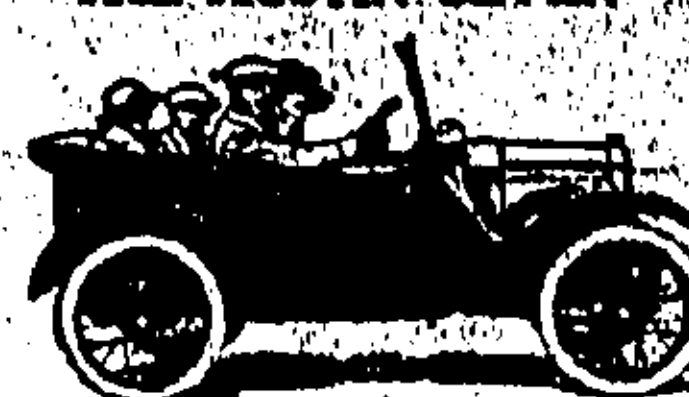
Temperature 75 Barometer 29.62
Rainfall 0.00 in. Humidity 76

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1924.

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NEW STOCK
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MAKE YOUR
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ABDICATION.

KING HUSEIN RETIRES.

RULER OF THE HEJAZ.

ASSUMED TITLE DURING WAR.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, October 3.

The abdication of Husein ibn Ali, the Emir of the Kingdom of Hejaz, is announced.

ASSUMED TITLE IN 1916.

Early in the war the British Government guaranteed the autonomy of the Hejaz, in the event of a successful revolt and on June 5, 1916, Husein ibn Ali, the present Emir, proclaimed his independence. In November, 1916, the Emir Husein issued a proclamation assuming the title King of Hejaz. The Treaty of Peace with Turkey recognised the Hejaz as a free and independent State. The capital is Mecca, and the chief port is Jidda, on the Red Sea, population about 20,000. The chief product is dates, of which the large crop gathered from the Medina oases ranks highest; but all are consumed locally. Hides, wool and gum are the principal exports, but the volume is never large, and less now than before the war. Imports are mainly foodstuffs and building materials. Taxation is light, but irregular requisitions and customs dues at the ports are often heavy and furnish the bulk of the King's revenue. Great Britain pays him a considerable subsidy to enable him to maintain independence and provide for the Pilgrimage.

OBITUARY.

SIR MAX WAECHTER.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, October 3.

The death is announced to-day of Sir Max Leonard Waechter Kt.

(Note: The late Sir Max was born at Stettin, Germany, in 1837. He went to reside in England in 1859 and was naturalized in 1865. He was appointed High Sheriff of Surrey in 1902. Richmond has benefited by numerous gifts from him, including Petersham Park, for the preservation of the view from Richmond Hill.)

FINE ART OF MURDER.

SKILLED CHINESE PRACTITIONERS.

PRIMITIVE BUSINESS AND UP-TO-DATE CRIME.

Writing from Peking to the Sydney "Sun," G. C. Dixon paints the following picture:-

A sweating coolie, straining at a heavily-laden wheelbarrow, pushed his way through the traffic, and, in obedience to the policeman's signal, came to a halt at the corner.

"What has he got there?" I asked, gazing at what looked like solid silver ingots, but obviously couldn't be.

"Silver," I was told.

"What? Silver? A barrow-load of it? Pushed through the streets by a coolie without arms or escort?"

My friend laughed.

"Oh, yes, that's the way it's always carried in Shanghai," he assured me. "A New York business man became rather excited one day when he saw a party of coolies dragging some hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of silver from the Customs 'House' to one of the banks, and I believe he tried to establish a clearing house. But the idea was regarded as quite indecently revolutionary, and of course, nothing came of it."

After which it was not in the least astonishing to learn that when one bank wants to send 10,000 dollars or so to another bank it entrusts the cash to a Chinese coolie receiving a wage of about six shillings a week. A few days ago a footpad held up a messenger strolling along with 5,000 dollars tucked under his arm, and the only feature of the affair that anyone regarded as peculiar was the fact that the coolie escaped.

PROGRESSIVE RANDITTI.

For if China is the land of primitive business, it is also the land of efficient and up-to-date crime.

The merchant who settles an account will probably calculate on a board of counters, and pay you in cash, just as his ancestors did ten centuries ago. But the bandit who robs you at the first corner will use a Mauser automatic pistol, quite possibly throw pepper in your eyes, and then dash off in a high-powered American motor car.

In a country of anarchic business and casual officials the desperate alone show a proper appreciation of the value of modern science.

The Chinese are a very conservative people, and some of the old-fashioned ideas are still in vogue. They never associate them with the idea of violence. Big game is taken for sport, and you may find a tiger in the mountains of South China.

change your mind. America is universally accepted as the place where the genuine red-blooded 100 per cent. desperado is to be seen in his fine flower, but for sheer ruthless villainy and cold-blooded daring I will back a Chinese cut-throat against any two-gun man or bobbed-haired bandit who ever breathed. In China, assassination is a regular, ancient, and almost honorable profession. If you want anyone removed, you have only to pay the trade union fee, varying according to the difficulty of the job and the importance of the victim, and the thing is as good as done. Rates range? I am told, from about £5 upwards, and the methods vary from public stabbing and/or shooting to a judicious dose of powdered glass or tiny bamboo splinters administered privately with your food.

Altogether it is a thousand pities that de Quincey did not visit China before writing his famous essay on "Murder Considered as One of the Fine Arts."

THREE OPEN KILLINGS.

In case you should set this down as an attempt at humorous exaggeration, or plain ordinary lying, it might be as well to recall what happened to three well-known men in the great British port of Hongkong.

One was a wealthy Chinese business man attached as a comprador to a British shipping company. [The writer evidently means Jack A. Tai's comprador, who was not "attached" to any British company.] During the great seamen's strike he tried to engage non-union labour for a vessel lying idle in port. The Chinese strikers promptly hired an experienced assassin, and he was shot dead—not in a dark alley, but as he rode in his ricksha at mid-day through a crowded city street. [The murder took place near the Star Ferry wharf about ten o'clock in the morning.]

The second was the sub-contractor of a dock at Kowloon, on the opposite side of Hongkong harbour. This fellow, also a Chinese, had somehow made himself unpopular in militant labour circles, and the result was that he was stabbed to death in a crowd by a gang of Chinese. This, by the way, is a favourite weapon of the really expert assassin. Sharpened to a needle point, it causes little or no bleeding, and leaves no external trace except a small dark triangle.

The third victim, a Chinese, was a well-known and popular figure in the Chinese community. He was shot dead in the street, and the police were unable to find the assassin.

BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

NEGOTIATIONS END UNEXPECTEDLY.

BOTH SIDES RETICENT.

POLITICAL SITUATION RESPONSIBLE.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, October 3.

The conversations between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Zaghul are concluded. Zaghul will return home shortly.

SPECULATION RIFE.

The early conclusion of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, coupled with Zaghul Pasha's intention to depart a week earlier than originally anticipated, has created the impression that the conference has not advanced beyond the stage of generalities. Both sides are most reticent, and decline to state whether the cryptic official announcement of the conclusion of the conference implies a rupture. It is, however, understood that Zaghul Pasha's silence is partly due to the uncertainty of the British political situation.

SUICIDE.

LATE MR. J. Q. ROWETT.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, October 3.

At the inquest held into the cause of the death of the late Mr. John Quiller Rowett, a verdict of suicide was returned.

DETAILS OF TRAGEDY.

A Reuter's message yesterday read: Mr. John Quiller Rowett, managing director of Rowett, Leaky & Co., Ltd., founder of the Rowett Institute of Research in Animal Nutrition in Aberdeen University and the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, has been found hanged.

The dead body was discovered in his residence at 9 Hyde Park Terrace, London W.

The late Mr. Rowett mainly financed the Shackleton-Rowett expedition of the "Quest" to the South Atlantic in 1921-1922.

According to the papers, Mr. Rowett lost £15,000 in the Shackleton expedition. He was deeply affected by the death of Shackleton, who was a schoolfellow of his. The financial crash of Sir John Stewart, the whisky distiller, who committed suicide, is believed to have cost Mr. Rowett £100,000.

It appears that he had alienated the affections of a concubine belonging to a general at Canton, and the story goes that that worthy, having "lost face," resolved to re-establish himself in the eyes of the world in the only way open to a self-respecting Chinese.

Accordingly a party of five soldiers—or at all events men in uniform—journeyed to Hongkong, and, to facilitate the killing and subsequent getaway, engaged the entire front row of the stalls. The arrangement was that if one missed the others were to take up the shooting. But their aid was not needed. The leader brought him down first shot, and the five gun-men instantly sprang for a side door and vanished into the night. And they have never been seen since. [The most that is known about this murder is that a man rose from the middle of the stalls, walked down the aisle, fired one shot and escaped through a side exit during the ensuing confusion.]

"Lutine" Treasure.

A Dutch syndicate is to make an attempt to recover the treasure sunk in the frigate "Lutine" off the Dutch coast in 1799. The value of the treasure, consisting of gold and silver bars and specie, has been variously estimated at sums up to £1,200,000, and only £100,000 has been recovered. A British salvage expedition in 1910 found insuperable difficulties in the sand in which the ship is buried. Considerable interest is being taken in the project at Lloyd's where the frigate's recovered bell hangs in a bracket and is rung when announcements are made of overdue or missing ships, and where the chairman's throne and the committee's table are made out of the "Lutine's" rudder. Any treasure recovered goes equally to Lloyd's and the Dutch "finder of wrecks," by an arrangement between Britain and Holland in 1822.

Youthful Burglars.

At Aldridge a boy of 12, was sent to a reformatory for five years, and five others, of whom he was the ringleader, were put on probation for six months for a series of thefts by housebreaking. They broke into Messrs. Macfarlane's bakery in Manse Place, stealing biscuits, cakes, and cash. After breaking open an automatic chocolate machine and taking cash and sweetmeats they smashed a window at the ticket office in the station, pillaged the till, and ransacked the luggage and parcels. They wound up the series by breaking into a house near by, the occupants of which were on holiday, and stealing £3 in money and some balls, etc.

Between seasons

Now is the time when warm days are followed by cooler evenings, and it's easy to catch a chill.

To avoid this get one of our "Woolies" in the new "Pull-over" or coat shape.



A large assortment awaits your inspection in all the newest plain colours and fancy designs. Call and see them.

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Men's Wear Specialists.

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To Work in comfort during the day and Rest in comfort during the night use

SKETOCIDE

and quickly rid the Office and Home of all MOSQUITOES, FLIES, SANDFLIES, etc., etc. SKETOCIDE kills all insects. SKETOCIDE is pleasant in use. SKETOCIDE is non-poisonous.

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From the West End of London.

HEALTH BOOTS & SHOES.

Specially made for The Tai Yau Co., Ltd. by Crockett & Jones for Ladies and Gentlemen.

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NOW ON:-

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Excellent Designs in Hand Knitted Silk Neckwear



Smart Fancy Half Hose Exclusive Designs

JUST ARRIVED A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF "SAXONE" FOOTWEAR

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

INTIMATIONS.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty cents (50 cents) per share on the Old Shares (Fully Paid) and Three cents (3 cents) per share on the New Shares (\$1.00 Paid) has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1924.

Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 23rd September at the Office of the Company, where shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be closed from the 13th September, 1924 until the 23rd September, 1924 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1924.

NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 4th day of OCTOBER, 1924, at Noon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1924.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from September 27th to 4th October, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1924.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for Round Trips during the month of October from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and return, calling at Swatow and Amoy on both the upward and downward Voyage, by the Company's new, fast, well appointed steamer "Hai Ning" at the reduced rate of \$80 for the round Voyage, including Meals while the steamer is in port.

These Special Tickets will be available for return only by this steamer, either by the Voyage for which it is issued or by her following sailing from Foochow. Duration of stay at Foochow 48 hours.

The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days and the steamer will leave Hongkong from the Company's Wharf at 5 p.m. arriving at daylight on her return (Weather permitting).

The Company's Steam Launch will convey passengers from Pagoda Anchorage to Foochow City, if required.

For further particulars and dates of Sailing—

Apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.
General Managers.
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD.
Hongkong, June 17, 1924.

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WANTED—Young Eurasian with 8 years' experience as salesman requires position with good prospects. Speaks Cantonese. Box No 313 c/o "China Mail"

TO LET.

TO LET—Two Godowns, or shops, in DUDELL STREET. For Particulars apply to—H. Rutonjee & Son, 16, Queen's Road.

TO LET—Office Rooms in Central position. Apply—Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—"JAMES" Twin 32 h.p. Sports Model with all accessories. Practically brand new and in perfect condition. Driven under 1,000 miles. Guaranteed to exceed 65 m.p.h. on the road. Owner leaving Colony. On view at Dragon Garage, Happy Valley. Apply to Box 314 c/o China Mail.

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FRENCH TUITION

Write to
G. MOUSSON
c/o "China Mail" office.

INTIMATIONS

A. D. C.

IN view of an important dramatic production contemplated by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club for this Winter, all interested in Dramatic work are cordially invited to send in their names to the undersigned.

Previous experience not essential. In addition to acting parts there are vacancies for assistants in every form of stage work, such as lighting, scene construction, costume designing and supervising, also organising and publicity work. No singing and dancing called for.

W. A. HANNIBAL,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer
of the Hongkong Amateur
Dramatic Club.

c/o Messrs. W. A. Hannibal & Co.,
83, Des Voeux Road Central
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1924.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley, on SATURDAY, 11th & MONDAY, 13th October 1924 commencing at 3.30 p.m. each day. The first bell will be rung at 2.45 p.m.

The Charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they must show their Season Tickets to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each member has the right of introducing 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure, tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis at 85, each up to FRIDAY October 10th.

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1924.

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6
YEARS
MALINI

the
World's
Greatest
Magician

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No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for Skin Diseases. No. 4 for Chronic Nephritis. No. 5 for Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder. No. 6 for Chronic Catarrh of the Prostate. No. 7 for Chronic Catarrh of the Uterus. No. 8 for Chronic Catarrh of the Vagina. No. 9 for Chronic Catarrh of the Cervix. No. 10 for Chronic Catarrh of the Endometrium. No. 11 for Chronic Catarrh of the Fallopian Tubes. No. 12 for Chronic Catarrh of the Ovaries. No. 13 for Chronic Catarrh of the Pelvis. No. 14 for Chronic Catarrh of the Peritoneum. No. 15 for Chronic Catarrh of the Pleura. No. 16 for Chronic Catarrh of the Lungs. No. 17 for Chronic Catarrh of the Heart. No. 18 for Chronic Catarrh of the Liver. No. 19 for Chronic Catarrh of the Gallbladder. No. 20 for Chronic Catarrh of the Pancreas. No. 21 for Chronic Catarrh of the Spleen. No. 22 for Chronic Catarrh of the Stomach. No. 23 for Chronic Catarrh of the Intestines. No. 24 for Chronic Catarrh of the Rectum. No. 25 for Chronic Catarrh of the Anus. 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A Skilful blend of the finest matured Highland Whiskies—A happy result of long years of experience in distilling and blending, with a fine flavour that cannot fail to assure appreciation from the most discriminating palate.

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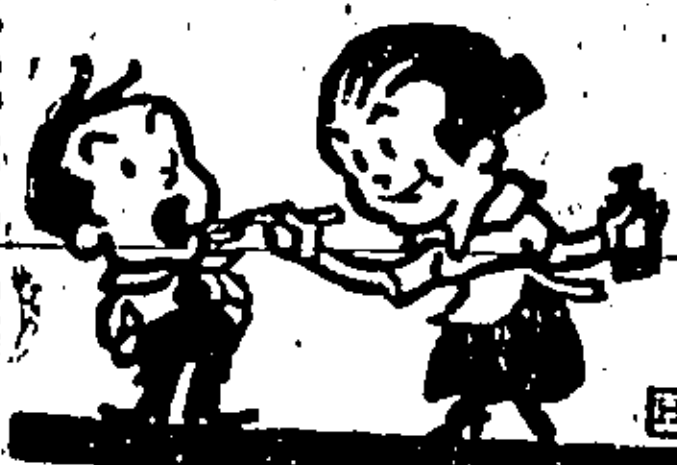
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The Hongkong Trading Co. Ltd.

HONGKONG.



THE ART OF TAKING MEDICINE

is not in the taking of it: it is knowing the right time to take it. It is the same with your eyes. Do not wait until the harm is done: but go to an expert and have them tested.

LAZARUS.

BIRTHS.

DOWGLASS.—On September 26, at Chefoo, to Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Dowglass, a son.

TINGLE.—On September 29, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. William Tingle, a daughter.

ZELINSKY.—On September 29, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Zelinsky, a son.

weakness for all the world to see, they may yet prove the League's ultimate salvation. This sounds rather like a paradox, yet it is easily established. Nobody has attempted to deny lately that the League has fallen into a serious disrepute. Even its most ardent supporters, if they have not condemned it out of hand, as H. G. Wells has done, at the very least have been heard to express their misgivings about its future. For this they can hardly be blamed. Hitherto the League, for all practical purposes, has failed—has failed lamentably, with a completeness that it has been impossible to disguise. There is no denying that. Such small successes as it has achieved have been entirely lost in the shadow cast by the terrible blunders of Upper Silesia, the Saar Valley and Corfu. Only the most exacting could have expected the League to settle the European reparations "triangle." But these were the nations which the nations con- sidered more its inherent, earned duty refused to leave to

impairment decision and only settled when the alternative had almost become economic suicide—only the most exacting, we say, could have expected the League to perform miracles, but surely the plain, hopeful citizen might have expected the League to have applied wise judgment to those disputes which were brought to its door specially for its adjudication.

Harmful as the League's mistakes have been to millions of people in the troubled parts of Europe—competent observers hold the Upper Silesia decision as so grossly unjust that unless it is modified it will inevitably provoke a war—unfortunate as the League's mistakes have been in their direct results, they have been even more unfortunate in the damage they have done to the prestige and authority of the League itself. The successive blows which the League has delivered to its own good name have had the only result that could have been expected. People have become apathetic towards this body, "born prematurely and crippled at its birth," and even the gentlemen attending Geneva have become heavy-eyed. However, all that is altered now. The League sessions buzz with excitement. Members are taking a very real interest in the proceedings and are paying them the compliment of creating a crisis or two. This at least shows that the League is not moribund, as most people had feared; that, whatever its future, it is not to die of inanition, for the time being anyway; and that, although this week's events are not perhaps quite the kind of sign we should have liked to have seen, they are certainly correcting the impression that the League is a spent force which nobody troubles to take seriously. This is all to the good. Civilization, if it is not to sink in a welter of blood, must devise some form of world assembly, some kind of parliament of man which will rescue it from the footsteps of blind and selfish nationalism. The existing League may not be that world assembly, but it does at least contain the international idea. Therefore any event which proves to the masses that the League can still command respect, even angry respect, is an event to be welcomed. For it is a portent, obscure perhaps, threatening too, but still a portent.

Narcotic Suppression.

Recently we commented on the recrudescence of opium cultivation in China, which had proved such a rebuff to those responsible for the suppression between the year 1907 and 1917, when China's opium reform reached high-water mark. It is welcome news to read, in a paper just published by the International Anti-Opium Association in Peking, that many of China's leaders are still working wholeheartedly for the cause. A thousand Chinese educators, we are told, met in Nanking, during the first week in July to discuss what steps should be taken in view of the forthcoming conferences to be called by the League of Nations. After a full discussion, lasting from July 2 to 9, the meeting recommended the following methods of procedure:—

- 1.—That the (Peking) Association express its firm attitude against narcotics.
- 2.—That the Association ask all other educational organizations in the country to co-operate with other organizations to start an anti-narcotic campaign before November of this year.
- 3.—That the Association show its hearty support of any rules that may be made by the International Narcotic Conferences regarding the reducing of the cultivation of narcotic plants, and ask all other organizations to express the same attitude.
- 4.—That the Association request the Government to express its firm and sincere decision against narcotics at the Geneva Conference and also make this decision known to the people throughout China.
- 5.—That the Association join with all other organizations and use the simplest and quickest way to choose several delegates to represent the people of China at the Geneva Conference to express the real opinion of our people and also to back up their Government.
- 6.—That the Association appoint

representatives to co-operate with other organizations in this movement.

7.—That the Association state the harm of narcotics in the school textbooks and refer this matter to the Committee on Health Education for action.

It is to be hoped that the educators in China will be given a freer hand than has been the case in the past. It is by education chiefly that reform will come.

Dearth of Jockeys.

The complaint is general in Hongkong and in China that the dearth of gentlemen riders will make itself felt all too soon unless some of the younger generation take to the pigskin. The Hongkong Jockey Club, with a view to encouraging novices, has included a special race for them at the extra meetings on many occasions, but seldom has the support expected been forthcoming. When the programme, there has seldom been a dearth of riders. At the last meeting in June, a race was given for catch-weights at 168 lbs. The result was that nine ponies went to the post—a highly satisfactory, if exceptional, result. At the time, it was stated that the Stewards would have been well advised to make the impost lighter. On the second day, at the forthcoming meeting, the first event is confined to riders who have not won more than five races. The conditions are weight for inches as per scale, with an allowance of 10 lbs. plus a penalty for each flat race won. It will thus be seen that the Stewards have, at any rate, met the former grievance—half-way—and, it now only remains for twelve riders to offer their services for the 12 ponies nominated. Just now many owners are on the look-out for young riders of promise; and it is to be hoped that the racing community will be able to provide future Willie Hills, Johnstones, Bob Stevens, Frank Vidas, Bur-kills and Mollers—all of whom despite increasing years and avoidpoups, have looked in vain for others to carry on the great game.

SHADOWS BEFORE.

Coming Events Advertised
in The Mail.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

October 4.—Coronet Theatre: "Monte Cristo."
October 4.—World Theatre: "Lucretia Lombard."
October 4.—Queen's Theatre: "The Affairs of Anatol."
October 4.—Star Theatre: "Sunshine Alley."

October 4.—At Theatre Royal, Malini, the world's greatest magician, 9.15 p.m.

TORCHLIGHT TATTOO.
October 9.—H.K.V.D.C., Grand Torchlight Tattoo on Murray Parade Ground, 9.30 p.m.

DANCES.
October 11.—Dance at the Peak Club, postponed to October 18; entertainment by Professor Malini will be given instead, at 9.30 p.m.
October 25.—Dance at the Peak Club, 9.15 p.m.

SPORTS.
October 4.—V.R.C. Annual aquatic festival.
October 11 and 13.—Fifth Extra Race Meeting of the H.K. Jockey Club, at Happy Valley, 3.15 p.m. each day.

LAND SALE.
October 6.—At P.W.D. Offices, one lot of Crown Land, at Pokfulam, 3 p.m.

COMPANY MEETINGS.
October 18.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, 20 Des Vaux Road, Central, noon.

October 20.—Third meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Pedder Street, noon.

November 5.—Further extraordinary meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at 20 Des Vaux Road Central, noon.

OTHER MEETING.
October 6.—Annual meeting of the H.K.C.O. in the Pavilion, 5.30 p.m.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The P. and O. Banking Corporation will open its new branch in Canton to-day.

The Federal Parliament of Australia has passed the Canadian Tariff Bill, says a Reuters cable.

"Le Matin" announces that a French professor has succeeded in making carbolic acid by means of vegetable and animal oils.

The "Gazette" announces that an election by the Justices of the Peace, for one of them to serve on the Licensing Board in place of the late Mr. A. R. Lowe, will take place at the Supreme Court at 4 p.m. on October 21. Nominations are to be in by October 15.

HONGKONG BANK NOTES.

Returns of the Average Amount of Bank Notes in Circulation and of Specie in Reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th Sept., 1924, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$10,714,880	\$5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,509,833	20,000,000
Oversea-Chinese Bank, Limited	1,354,077	550,000
Total	\$52,578,790	\$25,550,000

* Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £1,057,100.

† Securities with the Crown Agents and Straits Government £3,091,000.

‡ Securities with the Crown Agents £130,000.

The following statement of the securities lodged with the Crown Agents by the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, against their notes in circulation, is published for general information under Section 5 of the Mercantile Bank Note Issue Ordinance, 1911, (Ordinance No. 65 of 1911):—

Security	Amount	Latest market price
5½% Treasury Bonds repayable @ 100 in 1930	£230,000	103½-104

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The theft of a gold wrist-watch valued at \$25 was yesterday reported to the Police by Mr. F. W. Stapleton, of No. 41, Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon, from whence it was stolen.

M. Kalinin has informed the workers of Leningrad that the Soviet Government intends to transfer some Commissariats to Leningrad, which will be restored to its former position as the first city of the Republic.

A rather unusual accident befell a P.W.D. fitter in Wong-neichong Road yesterday. He was working over a water-main which suddenly burst, causing injuries to his head. The extent of his injuries necessitated his removal to hospital.

Falling from the verandah of a first floor office in Duddell Street, on the pavement below, a Chinese boy was picked up seriously injured in the head yesterday. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where his wound was dressed.

The Federation of British Industries has issued a protest against the commission of an industrial representative from the Committee appointed by the Government to decide the best means of spending the British share of the Boxer Indemnity payments.

A meeting of the Licensing Board will be held in the Council Chamber on Friday, November 7, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of considering applications for publicans' licences, hotel keepers' adjacent licences and restaurant keepers' adjacent licences for the year 1924-1925 under the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Major General Sir John Fowler, returned by the P. and O. liner "Kashmir."

Amongst the passengers who arrived on the s.s. "St. Albans" were Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Smith.

Mrs. R. Taylor, Mr. T. P. Bevan, Mr. A. M. Bowers Smith and Mr. R. E. A. Webster returned by the P. and O. liner "Kashmir."

Dr. Chia Ship-ching, of the Government Civil Hospital, M.B., B.S., (Hongkong) has been admitted as a medical practitioner in this Colony.

H. E. the Governor has accepted the resignation by Lieutenant James Ralston of his Commission in the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, with effect from September 30.

Dr. J. C. Dalnaboy Allan has been appointed a member of the Dental Board and Dr. G. D. R. Black is nominated to serve for a further period of three years with effect from October 28.

Instead of holding the usual bazaar, the Hongkong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League will this year hold a special children's fête. This will take place on October 25 and a very attractive programme is being arranged. Details will be published next week.

RACING NOTES.

HANDICAPS FOR LONGER RACES REVIEWED.

TO-DAY'S GALLOPS.

[By Argus.]

On the first day of the Fifth Extra Race Meeting, commencing this day week, the remaining handicaps (not yet discussed) are the "A" and "B" class races for the Beekhampton Stakes, which conclude the programme. There are 14 names in the "A" class and 15 in the "B" class.

Taking the "seniors" first, we naturally find that hardly old annual Spotted Sand, at the head of the list with 165 lbs. carried a pound less to victory, beating Rivergrass (157) by half a length, with Roman Parrot (147) three-quarters of a length away, third, and Friarsfield, the favourite, a length behind, fourth. Friarsfield carried 151 lbs. and started a red hot favourite; out of 1,573 tickets sold on the winning tote, 811 were on Friarsfield, while 928 out of 2,141 were on him for place money.

On this occasion, the name of Rivergrass is missing. Roman Parrot has now been allotted 148 and Friarsfield 149, so that there is little ground for criticism here. Newton Abbot has been allotted 157 lbs., which is 2 lbs. over weight for inches, so that he has not been too leniently treated since he has only won one race. Minthead, on the other hand, a winner of three races, is only asked to carry 155 lbs. He is the same height as Newton Abbot, and, on the book, the better performer. Kashmir, with 155 lbs., is nicely weighted; he has some fine performances to his credit and, as recently, as May 31 last, ran a good second to Golden Chrysanthemum, in a mile race, covered in 2.05 4-5.

The weights allotted to Grey Dragon (150), Orient Dahlia (148) and Washington (146) appear to require some explanation on the book vis-à-vis the new-comers Newton Abbot and Minthead. Grey Dragon, in receipt of 13 lbs. beat Spotted Sand in the Great Metropolitan (1½ miles) on April 21 last, and was only a length behind Rialto Star on June 7, when Rivergrass beat the latter by a head (1¼ miles). Orient Dahlia won the "Poppy Handicap" on November 10 and the "Trossacks Handicap" on December 1 last year, distances being 1¼ and 1 mile respectively. At the annual meeting, he started three times. He won the Kalgan Plate and was second to Ramsbury (now Rothsay) in the Phaethon Stakes. He has not run since February; and with his unusually light impost should be difficult to beat.

Washington has never started here. In the Two-kenham Handicap, on April 19, he was allotted 158 lbs., on the same mark as Rialto Star and Sunstar. The former has won once since, but the latter has not been placed in three attempts!

Washington's record in Shanghai follows:—

5.11.23 Won Eclipse Stakes (155 lbs.) 1¼ miles in 2.45 2-5 with Roman Parrot in the ruck.

6.11.23 Third in Rubicon Plate (162 lbs.) 1¼ miles in 2.44 3-5 beaten by Kupa (159) and Woodland (149) (dead heat) by 2 lengths.

1.1.24 Second to Ataman, beaten by 1 length, in the New Year Handicap (1 mile) in 2.09 1-5 with Kashmir, third, a neck away. Ataman carried 156, Washington 147 and Kashmir 158. In view of the weight allotted Washington in April, and bearing in mind that 1¼ miles appear to be his forte, his present weight is surprising—unless a grave error was made in April.

The "B" Class.

The first thing that catches one's eye in the "junior" race; not to mention The Woodpecker—is the inclusion of Gaudie and Durian, with the latter in receipt of 4 lbs.

Durian has started seven times, and only been twice unplaced, having won thrice and been second on the other two occasions. His stake-money amounts to \$3,400. Gaudie has started nine times, won three times, been second twice and third once. In stakes he has won \$1,750. It is, therefore, obvious that he should not be asked to concede weight to Durian under present circumstances.

The weight of Silverleaf (154 lbs.) speaks for itself. This pony has started nine times and on two occasions has just scraped into third place in every moderate company.

No pony on the course has been more fully exposed, and to put him on the same mark as The Woodpecker is quite uncalled for. On his record, The Woodpecker has no more justification in "B" class than either Gaudie or Durian.

PUBLIC SERVANTS.

IRREGULAR MEANS TO OBTAIN PROMOTION.

"M.P." INFLUENCE.

Writing from Downing Street on August 19, 1924, the Secretary of State for Colonies, addressed the following letter to the Officer Administering the Government, Hongkong. The letter is published in this morning's "Government Gazette" under the heading of "Despatch from Secretary of State—Attempts to obtain promotion by irregular means:—"

Sir,—In his Circular despatch of the 17th of June, 1911, the late Viscount Harcourt discontinued attempts on the part of Colonial officials to seek the influence of Members of Parliament and others in this country as a means of bringing their services to the notice of the Secretary of State with a view to consideration for promotion.

Lord Harcourt pointed out that arrangements were in existence in the Colonial Office which ensured due consideration of the claims of all suitable officers on the occurrence of vacancies; and observed that the attempts which had been made to obtain promotion by irregular means had not been of advantage to the officers concerned.

From recent correspondence which has reached me, I have formed the opinion either that the warning issued by Lord Harcourt's directions is not now generally known, or that the grave view of the practice taken by the Secretary of State is insufficiently realized. I have to request, therefore, that steps may be taken, by the publication of this despatch in the "Gazette" and by any other means available, to warn public officers that a proceeding such as that which has been deprecated will serve no useful purpose and, on the other hand, may actually be detrimental to the interests of those concerned.

ABSENT RECRUIT.

REFUSES TO HEED WARNING.

SIX WEEKS' JAIL.

Unheeding repeated warnings, a Chinese Police recruit persisted in absenting himself from duty with the result that he was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy this morning.

Inspector Paterson, Principal of the Police Training School, informed His Worship after the man had pleaded "guilty" that in his six weeks of service he had been absent three times. After the last occasion he was told that he would be brought before the Magistrate if he was absent again. Three days after the last warning, he defaulted, hence the charge. His Worship sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

Practice, of course, may again prove that failure to allot weights in strict accordance with the book, does not necessarily signify that winners are easy to pick. These lines are only intended as guidance for those who follow form.

Winding-Up Gallops. There was a record attendance at the race-course this morning to witness the semi-final gallops of the candidates entered for the coming two-day meeting, which opens next Saturday.

Though the grass-track was available, the "dolls" were up which means that due allowance must be made for the times recorded.

Prince Regent, Dr. Kew's candidate for the Stakes, came in for a good deal of attention, but his gallop tells us little more than we already know. His time for the last quarter, it is true, was the best of the morning, but if there is any delay at the post he is very likely to wear himself out. Nevertheless, at the moment, I see nothing likely to beat the "Prince" as Hartfield and Fernleaf both gave disappointing displays this morning. Poncastle and Kashmir may make a race of it, but if a jockey can be found for Day of Surprise, he is quite likely to show a clean pair of heels to anything in the race. If the going is heavy, of course, Spotted Sand will come into the picture. In all probability Prince Regent will be a red-hot favourite on a reputation that he has yet to justify.

Roman Parrot, Satisfaction Dahlia, Newton Abbot, and Grey Dragon all pleased the critics this morning and will pay to follow in their respective races. A fuller review must be left over until next week.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1924.

LEAGUE PARADOX.

Among the world events which are figured in the week's news, possibly none will have more last effects than those connected with the League of Nations. Doubtless enough, although these are Japan's immigration, Russia and China's decision—Russia's in the League, and China's in the League—these were the nations which the nations considered more its inherent, earned duty refused to leave to

HANGINGS IN HONGKONG.

SOME LITTLE KNOWN FACTS.

WHAT REPRIEVE USUALLY MEANS.

What happens when a condemned prisoner is reprieved?
How many years must he serve in jail to complete his "life" sentence?
What distinctions are made between men and women prisoners?
Have any Europeans been hanged in Hongkong during recent years?
Who performs the executions here and what perquisites does he receive?

These questions, prompted by the reprieves that have lately been granted by the Government, were put to Mr. J. W. Franks, Superintendent of Prisons, who courteously granted an interview to the "China Mail" reporter who invaded his grim domain yesterday afternoon.

Alluding to the supposed attempted suicide of John Ellis, the noted Home executioner, who was found wounded in mail week, the reporter observed that new life appeared to have been given to the capital punishment controversy. Therefore any light that Mr. Franks could throw upon capital punishment as carried out here would be of the greatest interest to the public.

The "China Mail" man began by asking Mr. Franks exactly what happened when a condemned prisoner was reprieved. Did the expression "life" sentence, for instance, mean that the man saved from the gallows through the Government's mercy must spend the rest of his days in a prison cell?

Not at all, replied Mr. Franks. The usual period is twenty years and seldom is it that a prisoner is kept longer than that.

Mr. Franks explained that the prison terms usually depended upon the clemency of the Government of the day. However, cases were always considered after twenty years—sometimes in exceptional cases before that—and it was seldom that reprieved prisoners served longer terms.

Asked how the Hongkong custom compared with that followed in the Homeland, Mr. Franks replied that it was the same, except that here, of course, the Crown was represented by the Government and not by the Home Secretary.

Then reprieved prisoners rarely serve more than twenty years? queried the "China Mail" man.

Speaking from memory, replied Mr. Franks, I only know of one case in which a prisoner has been kept for a longer period. That was the case of John Lee, the notorious Babington murderer. He served twenty-two years.

Drawing attention to the fact that both men and women condemned to death have been reprieved lately, the "China Mail" reporter next asked if any distinctions were made in their treatment.

"When a woman is serving a determinate sentence of two years or more," said Mr. Franks taking the question in its general sense, "she is granted a remission of a third of the term. A man is granted a quarter."

Therefore, suggested the reporter, it may be taken, on this basis, that a reprieved woman's sentence will not be more than fifteen years?

Possibly, replied Mr. Franks, but the suggestion may, of course, only turn out to be pure assumption.

Asked if release after twenty years amounted to full pardon, Mr. Franks said that reprieved prisoners would still be liable to be called upon to complete the life sentence if, by their actions, it was made apparent that they were not fit subjects to be let loose on society.

Turning to another aspect of the subject, the reporter inquired if any Europeans had been hanged in the Colony.

Not during the last ten years, at any rate, said Mr. Franks, speaking from personal knowledge of Hongkong.

Have any women been hanged in the Colony? Several have been sentenced to death.

One woman only. She was named Chan Pak. She suffered the extreme penalty in November of last year for pushing an old man into the water at Aberdeen.

Executions in the Homeland are of course performed by the official hangman. Who undertakes the task here?

The actual hangings are performed here by a European warder, replied Mr. Franks, adding with a smile: naturally you would not expect me to say more than that.

Of course not! replied the reporter, but am I permitted to inquire, as a matter of interest, if he receives any perquisites, such as the executioner used to receive in the Homeland? One of these perquisites, I believe, was the rope with which the condemned man was hanged.

No. The Hongkong executioner does not receive any perquisites, replied Mr. Franks. Nor is he allowed to keep any gruesome relics. The ropes are always burned immediately after the hanging. The Hongkong executioner does not receive any perquisites; he receives a fixed fee for each execution he performs.

APE FARM.

ENTERPRISE OF PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

The Pasteur Institute has set up in the island of Loo, near Konaki, in French Guinea, a "farm" for the breeding and preservation of apes and monkeys required for medical experimental purposes. This is a large, well-watered, woody, and fertile tract of land near a forest inhabited by chimpanzees and several species of monkeys. A director has been appointed, and the necessary outbuildings constructed. These include accommodation for the sick animals. The *Tropical Diseases Bulletin* remarks that chimpanzees are the "most suitable of our relatives for pathological study." They are also capable of affording material for the experimental psychology. The baboons are far less easily managed but very intelligent.

There are many human diseases, including measles, scarlatina, typhus, yellow fever and influenza, which cannot be transmitted to ordinary experimental animals (rabbits, guinea pigs, etc.). The study of these must be abandoned altogether unless the "nearest relatives of man can be utilized." Thus the effort of Pasteur Institute is likely to lead to important results.

COURT MARTIAL.

A district court-martial, under the presidency of Brevet-Major F. G. Hyland, M.C., R.E., will assemble at Murray Barracks at 10 a.m. on Tuesday next. The accused is No. 613439 Corporal Theodore Thorne, 1st Bn. The East Surrey Regt.

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DEATH FROM ANGINA PECTORIS.

A verdict of "death from angina pectoris" was returned on August 29 at the inquest, held at Tintagel, Cornwall, on the body of Mr. Henry William Massingham, aged 64, the journalist who died suddenly on the previous Wednesday night.

Mrs. Massingham stated that her husband had been suffering from heart trouble for years. On the Wednesday night about 11 o'clock he was playing cards in the smoking-room at their hotel, when he complained of feeling ill and asked her to go upstairs for medicine which he usually had. This he took himself, and soon afterwards collapsed. After tea that evening he had a walk, and during the day had been fairly well and cheerful, but said he was a little tired.

Dr. Chavasse, of Tintagel, who was called at once, said he found life extinct. From previous symptoms described, he considered that death was due to angina pectoris.

The body was conveyed to London for interment at Brompton Cemetery.

A Simla telegram reads: The rains have now ceased. Damage to crops and crops have suffered enormous losses. Hundreds of railway passengers are stranded and communication is interrupted between Simla and Mussoorie and in the Don Valley. Railway traffic is dislocated on the Oudh, Rohilkhand, North Western and Simla-Kalka railways, while all the hill roads in the vicinity of Simla, Mussoorie and Malinal are blocked.

COMPANY MEETING.

DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE.

LAST YEAR'S DISASTERS: BRIGHTER OUTLOOK NOW.

Mr. A. B. Stewart presiding over a large attendance at the twenty-eight ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., at the Lower Albert Road office, at noon to-day, referred to the difficult conditions which had had to be contended with, chief of these being the unsettled conditions in South China, which had forced up the prices of cattle food and the shortage of fodder, caused by the typhoon of last year. The bearing on the company of the trouble in the North was also referred to. In spite of these exceptional circumstances, Mr. Stewart said the Company could, nevertheless, show a record turn-over.

Chairman's Speech.
Mr. A. B. Stewart spoke as follows: Gentlemen.—The Report and Accounts having been in your hands for the prescribed period, I will, with your permission, adopt the usual procedure and take them as read.

Although the result of the year's working is not as good as that of last year, I think you will agree that it is not unsatisfactory considering the difficult conditions with which we have had to contend. The typhoon last year damaged the major portion of the rice crop and thus created a shortage of fodder. This, coupled with the unsettled conditions in South China, made it almost impossible to obtain cattle food at anything like the usual prices; and we were compelled to pay higher prices locally and to import fodder from Canada and Australia with the result that, during the year under review, our cattle food cost us \$63,000.00 more than in the previous year although there was only a small increase in the number of our herd. I regret to say that present indications are that conditions will not be much better this year unless there is a speedy end to the troubles in North China where most of our cattle food comes from.

The new Ice Plant at our East Point Factory was completed and started operations on September 1, and on September 4 we held an official opening ceremony which was duly reported in the local papers. We had hoped to be in a position to start the making of ice early in the summer but owing to labour troubles and other causes the building was not completed in time. It is estimated that, owing to this unfortunate and unforeseen delay, our revenue suffered to the extent of about \$60,000.00 as we were unable to cope with an exceptional demand for ice during the hot season. This caused a certain amount of inconvenience to customers which is much regretted. But for the exceptional circumstances already referred to, we should have been in a position to take before you a very much better result. I might mention, however, that the Company's turnover constituted a record which need not say meant a great deal more work for the Staff, and your Directors have voted them a bonus of 15% on their salaries, which I trust will have your approval.

Thanks To Employees.
At this juncture I should like to express the thanks of the Board and the Shareholders to the Manager, the Secretary, the Superintendents and the Staff for their devotion to work and their keen interest in the welfare of the Company.

Early in the year, your Directors deemed it advisable to send the Company's Secretary to Australia. Mr. Manuk while there was able to effect considerable savings by entering into favourable contracts and making various purchases for the Company and this to a great extent is responsible for the maintenance of our profits in spite of the adverse conditions mentioned.

On looking through the Accounts, you will observe that Profit and Loss Account has been credited with \$92,000.38, the net profit made on the sale of K.I. Lot 619. It was the intention of your Directors, when they bought this property, to put up a building thereon for a depot to serve Kowloon, but it was found that this necessitated too big an outlay, and the scheme was, therefore, abandoned. We now have other schemes in mind for meeting the requirements of Kowloon's growing demands.

Profit For Year.
The net profit for the year after writing off Depreciation, Bad and Doubtful Debts etc., amounts to \$303,959.58, which together with the sum of \$10,083.43 brought forward from last year's account, makes a total of \$314,043.01. It is proposed to deal with this balance as follows:—

Pay a Dividend of \$1.50 per share on 200,000 shares.....	\$300,000.00
Transfer to credit of Typhoon and Fire Insurance Fund.....	16,842.40
Carry forward.....	6,200.61
	\$323,043.01

WAR IN CHINA.

HEAVY FIGHTING WITHOUT RESULTS.

A PEKING PROTEST.

(Reuter's Service.)

Shanghai, October 4.
Heavy fighting is reported to-day at Sungkiang, but a Lunghua communiqué states that it had no serious result. The Liuh-Wanglu front is quiet.

French Aeroplanes.
Peking, October 4.
Following a protest to the French Legation against the supply of 20 aeroplanes to Mukden, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, yesterday, sent a Note to the Japanese Legation. The Note asks the Japanese authorities at Dairen to hold these aeroplanes if they arrive at Dairen. The Note adds that it is understood a French steamer is bringing the machines.

PORTUGAL'S DAY.

RECEPTION AT CLUB LUSITANO.

There was a large gathering at the Club Lusitano, this morning, to celebrate the anniversary of the Portuguese Republic. The Portuguese Consul-General, Senhor Cerveira D'Albuquerque e Castro, held a reception from 11 o'clock till noon.

Portuguese residents turned up en masse and a constant stream of callers visited the Club.

Among those noticed present before our reporter left were:—
Captain R. Neville, R.M.L.L.; A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor; the Hon. Sir Claud Severn, K.B.E., Colonial Secretary; Mr. Justice H. H. J. Gompertz, acting Chief Justice; Mr. Justice A. Dyer Ball, acting Puisne Judge; the Hon. Mr. A. E. Wood, Secretary for Chinese Affairs; Commodore H. E. Grace, R.N.; and the Consular representatives of Holland, Italy, Peru and Brazil.

An aeroplane which has lately been assembled at the garage of the Hongkong Taxi Co., at Kowloon, left yesterday afternoon for Macao. It was piloted by Mr. McEwan of Manila and Mr. Rowe of the Taxi Co., the owner, went as passenger. The machine took off at 5.30 p.m. Mr. H. Abbott is leaving for Macao early this morning and will give an exhibition flight in the machine and also do a few of his flying stunts.

You will observe that the sum of \$16,842.40 has been appropriated during the year from the Fire and Typhoon Insurance Fund to repair some of the damage done by the 1923 Typhoon. It is now proposed to replace this amount, thus raising this fund to \$100,000.00, the figure at which it stood last year.

You will also observe that this year our losses in bad and doubtful debts are unusually heavy. This is due to a loss of \$14,937.31, owing to us by the China Mail S.S. Company which went into liquidation. I might mention that this Company had been dealing with us for a number of years and their accounts were always paid regularly. We have done our best to recover this sum, but I am afraid there is very little hope of success. The Company's properties, machinery, stocks and investments are shown in the Balance Sheet at Conservative valuations and I think you will agree that the Company is in a very sound position. Prospects of a growing volume of business are favourable and with our present capacity for manufacturing ice and handling various foods, we are in a position to take care of the Colony's increasing demands for some years to come.

Herd Is Healthy.
The health of the herd, I am pleased to say, continues to be good. During the year under review we imported 66 head of cattle and intend to place an order for 40 more to arrive early next year to meet next summer's demand for milk. I take this opportunity to assure you and the public that no effort or expense is spared to keep up the standard and purity of our supplies and the public can rely on this Company doing its best at all times to ensure that these are above suspicion. This Company's reputation and success has been built up on the excellence of its supplies and it is the aim of your Directors and the Management to see that this reputation is maintained.

With these few remarks, I beg to propose the adoption of the Reports and Accounts as presented. After this has been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer any questions shareholders may wish to ask before putting the proposal to the meeting.

WELSH NOTES.

OUR "NATIONAL."

[By Ap Rhys.]

Taking my own experience as representative of those of exiled Welshmen in general, I wrote a few weeks ago on Eisteddfods in general and this year's National in particular and pictured the delight which it would give us to be present once more at a gathering of the cream of Welsh musical combinations. I wrote that although reports were not yet to hand we could rest assured that the gathering would have been a true source of inspiration to many and that, although it was impossible entirely to eliminate personal feeling from such gatherings, the proceedings were bound to have strengthened the Archdruid (Rev. Elvet Lewis) in his then recently expressed conviction that the Eisteddfod was the visible embodiment of a spirit which brought together all sects and parties in one common league in which differences were forgotten and national sentiment of considerable value produced.

Reports, which have since come through, must have made us feel prouder than ever of our native land which can produce such gatherings; and we can enter into the feelings of Sir R. H. Terry, the distinguished musician, and one of the adjudicators in the chief choral competition at this year's Eisteddfod.

Speaking on the occasion of his adjudication, Sir R. H. Terry said:—

"I can only say that I don't remember a time in my life when I have been so moved as I was by a whole audience of 15,000 people singing something which they all knew" (meaning Welsh hymns).

"A nation which can produce a sight like this—gather together 15,000 under one roof—is doing something which no other nation has done yet, when during a most irritating wait actually themselves burst forth into song with such effect that I honestly own it gave me such a jump in the throat that I was obliged to sit down."

(Applause.)
[The irritating wait referred to was necessitated by the late arrival of some of the competing choirs.]

Proceeding, he said the Welsh nation's potentialities were absolutely without limit, but he would tell them of something that had stood in their way. During the past generations they had copied what was most undesirable in English music. If he were in a position to do so he would build another Offa's Dyke to prevent any Welsh musician escaping to England until he had been so thoroughly saturated with his own national music that there was no danger of a Mus. Doc. or Mus. Bac. or R.A.M. having the power to do anything to blunt his taste or destroy his national spirit.

"The fact is you have not been creative enough," he said. "You have copied our worst faults. Now when we are sitting down to eliminate our faults in sack cloth and ashes it is depressing to come to Wales and find you still perpetuating our old faults and committing our old sins."

As a nation the Welsh were so thoroughly teachable—he wished to goodness they were not—so ready to sit down like scholars at a school and accept what was taught them, that they would have to get out of that habit of mind if they were going to create something and revive their ancient musical glories. Virtue carried to excess became a defect, and what they must do was to find once more their national soul in music. They were not far from finding it. "I have got hopes of you, for that is the feeling that is at the bottom of your musical life."

It'll become those of us, who have been long absent from the centre of things, to pass any opinion on this very important matter; but we know that we can rest assured that such frank criticism will not pass unnoticed. If there be any ground at all for Sir R. H. Terry's mild rebuke it is certainly better that the matter should be voiced during this period when Welsh music always goes through a vitalising period.

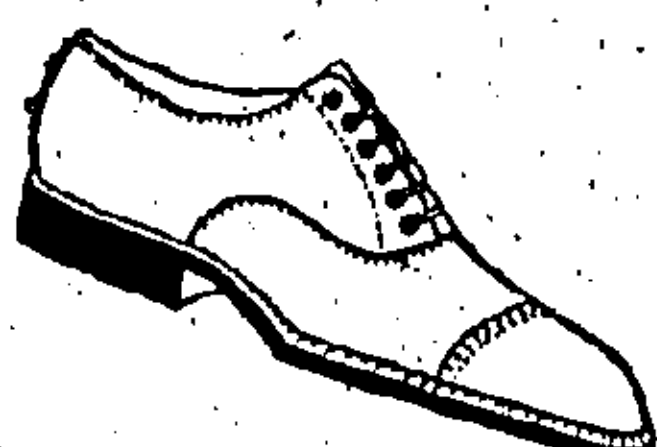
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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said. PARIS MARU (Calls at Suez) Sunday, 5th Oct.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said. LONDON MARU (Calls at Suez) Tuesday, 4th Nov.

NISSA MARU (Calls at Suez) Wednesday, 22nd Oct.

CHICAGO MARU (Calls at Suez) Monday, 24th Nov.

BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo. SHUNGO MARU (Calls at Penang) Sunday, 5th Oct.

AMUR MARU (Calls at Penang) Monday, 25th Oct.

BANGKOK—Via Saigon. BUSHO MARU (Calls at Penang) Saturday, 1st Nov.

CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon. HAGUE MARU (Calls at Penang) Sunday, 26th Oct.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and Japan. ALABAMA MARU (Calls at Suez) Wednesday, 22nd Oct.

NEW YORK—Via Japan, Hongkong, San Francisco and Panama. ALASKA MARU (From Kobe) Wednesday, 15th Oct.

JAPAN PORTS: ANDER MARU Tuesday, 7th Oct. CELESTINE MARU Tuesday, 14th Oct. INDIA MARU Tuesday, 14th Oct. KALUO MARU Sunday, 5th Oct. at 11 a.m. AMARUSA MARU Sunday, 18th Oct. at 11 a.m. KOTSU MARU Thursday, 9th Oct. at 10 a.m. YAKAO and KURENDO. BUSHO MARU Thursday, 18th Oct. N.B. Please take utmost care especially on sailing dates in future.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. M. TAKESHI, Manager.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUONNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. "HURVLOOS" Via Suez Canal, 11th October

S.S. "CITY OF RANGOON" Via Suez Canal, 11th October

S.S. "KOSMO" Via Suez Canal, 11th October

S.S. "CALCUTTA" Via Suez Canal, 11th October

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option. Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to: SUTHERLAND & SWIRE & THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG. SONGKONG & CANTON HOLYOAK MESSY & CO., LTD. CANTON.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any raft of 500 tons long.

Town Office: 64, Cantonment Road Central, Hongkong. Tel. Central No. 259. P.O. Box: 14, Kowloon, Hongkong. Tel. Kowloon No. 9. Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong April 1, 1924.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

SWATOW.

Oct. 5.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
6.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
7.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
8.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
9.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
10.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
11.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
12.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
13.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
14.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

AMOI.

Oct. 5.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
6.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
7.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
8.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
9.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
10.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
11.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
12.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
13.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
14.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

POOCHOW.

Oct. 7.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
8.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
9.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
10.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
11.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
12.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
13.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
14.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

SHANGHAI.

Oct. 5.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
6.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
7.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
8.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
9.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
10.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
11.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
12.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
13.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
14.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

HONGKONG.

Oct. 5.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
6.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
7.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
8.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
9.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
10.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
11.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
12.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
13.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
14.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

TAKAO.

Oct. 5.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
6.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
7.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
8.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
9.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
10.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
11.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
12.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
13.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
14.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

KEELUNG.

Oct. 5.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
6.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
7.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
8.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
9.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
10.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
11.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
12.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
13.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
14.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

WEIHAWEI.

Oct. 15.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
16.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
17.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
18.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
19.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
20.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
21.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
22.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
23.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
24.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

TIENTSIN.

Oct. 11.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
12.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
13.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
14.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
15.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
16.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
17.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
18.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
19.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
20.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

CHEFOO.

Oct. 15.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
16.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
17.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
18.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
19.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
20.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
21.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
22.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
23.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
24.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

TSINGTAU.

Oct. 5.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
6.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
7.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
8.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
9.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
10.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
11.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
12.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
13.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
14.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

SAIGON.

Nov. 1.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
2.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
3.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
4.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
5.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
6.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
7.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
8.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
9.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
10.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

HOIHOW.

Oct. 14.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
15.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
16.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
17.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
18.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
19.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
20.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
21.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
22.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
23.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
24.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

BAKHOV AND HAIPHONG.

Oct. 14.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
15.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
16.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
17.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
18.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
19.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
20.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
21.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
22.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
23.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
24.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

BANGKOK.

Oct. 5.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
6.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
7.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
8.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
9.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
10.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
11.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
12.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
13.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
14.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

JAYA PORTS, ETC.

Oct. 5.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
6.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
7.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
8.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
9.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
10.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
11.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
12.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
13.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
14.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

JAPAN PORTS.

Oct. 5.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
6.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
7.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
8.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
9.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
10.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
11.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
12.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
13.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
14.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

HONOLULU.

Oct. 15.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
16.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
17.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
18.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
19.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
20.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
21.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
22.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
23.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
24.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.

Oct. 10.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
11.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
12.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
13.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
14.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
15.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
16.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
17.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
18.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
19.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES.

Oct. 15.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
16.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
17.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
18.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
19.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
20.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
21.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
22.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
23.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
24.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Oct. 5.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
6.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
7.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
8.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
9.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
10.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
11.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
12.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
13.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
14.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

VALPARAISO.

Oct. 15.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
16.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
17.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
18.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
19.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
20.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
21.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
22.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
23.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
24.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

PORTLAND.

Oct. 5.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
6.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
7.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
8.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
9.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
10.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
11.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
12.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
13.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
14.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Oct. 5.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
6.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
7.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
8.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
9.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
10.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
11.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.
12.	O.S.K.	Shanghai.



TYPHOON DAMAGE

WHEN RENEWING
TIMBER WORKSEE THAT IT IS PROPERLY
TREATED WITH

"SOLIGNUM"

THE ONLY REMEDY AGAINST DESTRUCTION OF
WOODWORK BY WHITE ANTS AND DRY ROT.

OBTAINABLE FROM

ARNHOLD & CO., LTD

7, Queen's Road Central, 1st floor. PHONE 1500.

Sole Agents:-

Suzuki & Co., Ltd

SAKURA BEER

China Buildings.
(Old Post Office Site)
Tel. Central 464 & 468.

JUST ARRIVED

A FINE STOCK

OF

SILVER WARE

Frames, Sweet-Dishes,

Vases and Cups.

SENNET FRERE'S

PEDDER STREET

(OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL)

"LUCKY DAYS" FOR
YOUR BABY.

Nothing can be too lucky for your little one. You must always see that he has the best of everything. That is the reason why you will feed him on Glaxo, the Super Milk-Food.

Glaxo contains everything that your Baby needs to make him grow up into a strong, vigorous, healthy man. It contains everything that he can easily digest, and that will help make strong bones, and firm healthy muscle.

Buy a tin of Glaxo to-day and see how happy, contented, and healthy your Baby will grow. Give him real luck for all his future life.

Glaxo

BUILDS BONNIE BABIES.

PIANOS for SALE or Hire

TSANG FOOK PIANO CO.,

Tel. C. 2127

94A, Wanchai Road.

RODEO UNDER A TENT.

BIG SCHEME TO KEEP
DISPLAY GOING.

Rodeo has gone to England to stay. A company has been formed, under the title of "Rodeo, Ltd.", with headquarters at Walter House, Bedford Street, Strand, with the sole object of conducting pageants and displays, particularly in regard to horsemanship and the accompanying events which the British public has recently been accustomed to associate with the term "Rodeo".

"We are so convinced of the popularity of Rodeo displays in England that we have decided to continue to represent them to the British public," said Mr. Montgomery, a member of the management committee, to the "Weekly Dispatch".

"This required a good deal of capital, and two or three well-known and influential people, whose identity will shortly be disclosed, decided to co-operate, with the result that a company with £100,000 initial capital has been launched.

100 COWBOYS AND GIRLS. "We have bought practically all the stock and horses which were at Wembley and we have many more arriving from the States, with the result that when the show opens we shall have at least a hundred cowboys and cowgirls and three hundred cattle and horses.

"One great problem has been the question of accommodation," continued Mr. Montgomery. "But that will be overcome by the provision of a huge tent seating quite twenty thousand people."

"The weekly cost of production will exceed £15,000, he concluded. The largest tent used in this country was by Barnum and Bailey's circus, which accommodated over 25,000.

According to the preliminary arrangements, the provincial tour will be broken by a "run" in London at Christmas.

AN AUTOMATIC PILOT.

THE HARBOR GUIDE
CABLE SYSTEM.

What is claimed to be an almost certain means of preventing accidents of the kind that befell the cross-Channel steamer "Newhaven," which went ashore near Dieppe recently, is set forth in an article in "The Journal" by M. Raymond Lestonnat, a French naval specialist. M. Lestonnat holds that if a series of improved "guide-cables," of the type invented by M. Loth, were laid on the sea-bottom below each of the cross-Channel routes, and the steamers fitted with the necessary apparatus for keeping in touch with these cables, the ships would be able to find their way safely across in the thickest fog.

The French Navy has already adopted these cables, after a series of experiments made at Brest first by a gun-vessel, and subsequently by the armoured cruiser "Gloire," M. Landry, who was then Minister of Marine, and was on board the "Gloire" during part of the experiments, was able to prove the efficacy of the Loth system by himself guiding the cruiser to her anchorage. Since then the Loth system, M. Lestonnat states, has been perfected, and several new developments in connection with it will be announced shortly. At the recent Life-saving Congress at Rouen resolutions were passed urging that all vessels should be fitted with the Loth system in view of the necessary under-water cables being installed shortly at the entrances to all French ports.

In the Guide-cable system a cable is laid in the bed of the French channel to a port, and an alternating current is passed into it from an electric generator on shore. This current, broken up by a key into predetermined signals, induces corresponding currents in coils carried in an incoming or outgoing ship, and the signals are heard by the navigator in telephones connected to the coils. The intensity of the sounds he hears gives him a measure of the distance of the ship from the cable, the course of which he can thus follow into or out of the port. Leader cables of this kind, which were devised by the British Navy during the war, have been laid up Spithead into Portsmouth Harbour, and in the Ambrose Channel, New York Harbour.

He: "Would you scream if I kissed you, little girl?"
She: "Little girls should be seen and not heard!"

ROXOR

SMUGGLERS AT WORK.

WATCHES THAT PUZZLED
JEWELLERS.

Operations by a cleverly organised gang of Continental smugglers have just come to light, says the "Daily Mail".

It is now known that during the last few years they have succeeded in bringing into England many thousands of pounds worth of goods on which the McKenna duties imposed a tariff of 33 1/3 per cent.; it is only by reason of the fact that the duties are to be abolished that information as to their schemes has leaked out.

Jewellers, both wholesale and retail, have been puzzled by the fact that occasionally large parcels of watches of Swiss make have been offered to them at prices which it was considered would not recompense the makers, to say nothing of profit for the middleman, in view of the McKenna duty leviable on them.

It is now revealed that an organisation having its headquarters in Switzerland moved quantities of watches to Holland and at one of the Dutch fishing ports chartered a fishing-boat.

"The rest was simple," said an authority. "The cases of watches were placed on board and the skipper was told to put out into the North Sea as if for the purpose of fishing, but if approached by a motor-boat was to hand over the cases."

The English members of the gang were ostensibly members of one of the many motor-boat clubs which have sprung up all round the coast, and no surprise was occasioned when they went out cruising. Nor did anyone consider it his business to examine the motor-boats when they eventually returned to port after a lengthy trip.

They would run a cargo valued at about £5,000 at a total cost to them of about £200 instead of £2,000, which would have had to be paid in duty in the ordinary way. They have now ceased their operations because, with the McKenna duties coming off on August 1, there is no longer any need to run the slightest risk."

No Army or Navy.

The Danish Cabinet Council has sanctioned the Disarmament Bill by which the army is abolished and a kind of police force substituted for the military forces (telegraphs the "Central News" from Copenhagen). Coast defence ships and cruisers will be abolished and some small fast ships retained. The air force will be retained and possibly enlarged. The Bill will be submitted to Parliament immediately the session opens in the autumn.

CHURCH NOTICES.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR
IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES
UNDER THIS HEADING.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.
Hongkong, October 5th 1924.
16th Sunday, after Trinity.

8 a.m. Holy Communion.
10 a.m. Children's Service.
11 a.m. Matins.
12 noon. Morning Service.
5 p.m. Evensong.
Peak Church.
8.15 a.m. Holy Communion.
6.30 p.m. Evensong.

First Church of Christ, Scientist,
MacDonnell Road, Below Bowen
Road, Tram Station.

Sunday, 11.15 a.m.
Wednesday, 6.30 p.m.
Reading Room open Tuesday and
Friday mornings 10 to 12.

Comfort for the Aged

Old people are easily tired out and weakened by coughing. For them there is much comfort in a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It stops those weakening coughs that keep them awake at night and wear out their strength. Every one knows it contains no narcotics. More bottles of it are used each year than of any similar cough medicine. Sold everywhere.

For Stiff, Sore Muscles, Try Cham-

berlain's Pain Balm

Bruises and strains, stiff, swollen joints of hands, feet or other parts of the body, should be rubbed vigorously with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Owing to its penetrating quality, the circulation is stimulated throughout the congested parts, relieving the pressure and inflammation that cause the pain. Sold and recommended everywhere.

AN INTERRUPTED

DANCE.

Consternation was caused

among dancers at Admiralty House in Collins Place, Melbourne, some weeks ago, by the entrance of a party of plain clothes licensing constables, in charge of Senior Constable Loveridge. The premises were searched, and it is alleged by the police that a quantity of champagne and other wines, which was removed to the licensing police offices in a motor-car, was found in the office. It is probable that charges arising out of the raid will be preferred against several persons in the present week. The raid was arranged by licensing constables under instructions from Licensing Inspector Hood. Constables F. Steel and A. C. Guildford, accompanied by two women, entered Admiralty House and introduced themselves as a naval officer from Jervis Bay and a flying corps officer from Point Cook. Seated in a lounge, it is stated that they were supplied with whisky in a jug, and several drinks were consumed. Little notice was taken of Senior Constable Loveridge and the others as they entered the ballroom; but it was soon realised that something was amiss, and the orchestra ceased playing. Fears that their names would be taken were expressed by several dancers, and attempts to escape attention were made by a number, who ran into the street. They were assured that no action would be taken against them.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.H. K. W. G. & M. C. L.
CHILDREN'S FETE.

SATURDAY.

October 25th, 1924.

Watch this space.

?

Keep this date.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

ELLERMAN LINE.

From UNITED KINGDOM and
CONTINENT.

THE Steamship

"KOSMO"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 8th October, 1924, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 15th October, 1924, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period of one week. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1924.

One Night only THE STAR One Performance 9.15

TUESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 7th.

Farwell tour of the world Farwell performance
Your last opportunity to see

The
King of
Entertainers

MALINI

The
Entertainer
of Kings

The man who astounds Magicians
Acclaimed by press and public the world over
THE GREATEST ENTERTAINER OF THE AGE.

MAGIC MIRTH MYSTERY

Malini has the distinction of having appeared before more Royalties than all other conjurers combined.
There must be a reason?

PRICES \$5, \$2 & \$1. Booking at Moutrie's & The Star
Children and Servicemen half price.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

"Save it with Ice"

YOU WILL BE MORE THAN REPAID

For the little you spend on Ice

BY THE FOOD YOU SAVE.

DEPEND ON

ICE

IN ALL WEATHER.



YOU bet it's PONTOP, the material for real tops—good to look at and a gluton for punishment!

PONTOP

Let us build you a real top, tailored with taste and guaranteed to give service.

LET'S TALK TOP

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A List of Big Pictures for the Month
of October at The Coronet.

MARY PICKFORD

"TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY"

An entirely and recently finished production of the famous screen classic the whole world loves.

FIRST NATIONAL presents

NORMA TALMADGE

In her most Majestic Masterpiece in ten massive reels.

"ASHES OF VENGEANCE"

A romance of old France in the 16th Century

MACK SENNETT presents

MABEL NORMAND

"SUZANNA"

A delightful Comedy drama that will keep you chuckling

COSMOPOLITAN PRODUCTIONS presents

"THE FACE IN THE FOG"

featuring

LIONEL BARRYMORE and SEENA OWEN.

PROGRAMME FEATURES.

TO-NIGHT.

CORONET—"Monte Cristo"

STAR—"Sunshine Alley."

WORLD—"Lucretia Lombard."

QUEEN'S—"The Affairs of Anatol."

"SUNSHINE ALLEY."

To-day's Star Theatre Picture.

"Sunshine Alley." Mae Marsh's big picture which shows at the Star Theatre for the last time this evening, has a most interesting story. Harbort, who runs an animal and bird store in a poor quarter of a great city, while trying to recall Carlo, his wayward grandson, is injured by a motor car belonging to a millionaire, Morris by name. Mrs. Morris by way of forestalling his possible claim of damages, offers to buy a beautiful bullfinch; but Harbort refuses to sell it because it is so dearly loved by his grand-daughter, Nell.

Ned Morris, son of the millionaire and also a member of the automobile party, is much taken with Nell's quaint charm, and gives her his card, bidding her call on him whenever he may be of assistance.

As the days pass, Harbort's injuries prove serious, and Nell, being without funds for a physician and drugs, phones to Ned that she will sell his mother the bullfinch. Ned responds promptly, buys the bird and takes it home, where his mother plans to use it as the big surprise of her fancy dress ball that evening. When the time comes, however, the bird will not sing, so Mrs. Morris sends for the bird doctor.

Nell goes in her grandfather's stead, attired in her best clothes, her grandmother's wedding dress. When she arrives, Ned, who has fallen in love with her, introduces her as his guest, and she becomes the belle of the evening. The bird requires her attention longer than was expected, and Nell remains for the night.

In the meanwhile, Carlo, influenced by an evil companion who persuades him that the millionaire was unjust to the grandfather in not paying him any damages, comes to rob the Morris home. He gets the jewels of Mrs. Morris, but starts a burglar alarm. Nell hides him, and presently he escapes with the jewels. Nell follows to recover them, only to be promptly suspected of the theft. How she is cleared of the subsequent charge and united to her lover constitutes what is by no means the least interesting part of the story.

"MONTE CRISTO."

Actor's Thrilling Exploit.

"Monte Cristo" the new William Fox special feature production, now showing at the Coronet Theatre, has one of the most thrilling and sensational scenes that has ever been filmed for a motion picture production. The scene referred to is the one in which Edmund Dantes, tied inside a bag, is hauled from the top of the prison wall to the sea below. The thrilling part of this scene is the underwater pictures showing his escape. These scenes were made actually under water, five cameras being used in filming.

"Monte Cristo" will take its place with the really big pictures of the season. An important idea in the staging of this mammoth screen play is the fact that in spite of the overwhelming magnitude of this production, its tremendous settings, trappings, lavishness and fortune spent in making this production an unusual one, does not in any way hamper or overshadow the world-famous story as written by Alexandre Dumas.

An all star cast has been assembled for "Monte Cristo," including the following prominent players: John Gilbert, Estelle Taylor, William V. Mong, George Seigmann, Robert McKim, and thousands of others equally well known, but too numerous to mention.

"WESTBOUND LIMITED."

To-morrow's Big Star Picture.

The greatest of human emotions, love, is the theme of Emory Johnson's drama, "Westbound Limited," which will be shown at the Star Theatre to-morrow and Monday.

With the old world to-day torn by hatred and with various European nations seeking to throttle each other, "Westbound Limited" with its sweet love story and its wistful appeal, threading a great, dominant drama in which trains crash, a gigantic forest fire sweeps onward with a terrific race between automobile and express train, comes as a panacea to take the spectator away for a little while from the world's sorrows for an hour or so of keen enjoyment in watching the motion picture screen. Blending with the big dramatic moments of "Westbound Limited" are the little touches of humour that Emory Johnson with the rare touch that stamps him as one of the foremost picture producers of to-day is able to inject into his work.

"Westbound Limited" glorifies a railroad man. It shows him as a loyal, faithful and brave human being at his work on the railroad. Ralph Lewis scored heavily as the police officer in "In the Name of the Law," and got over still bigger in "The Third Alarm," both produced by Emory Johnson.

But in "Westbound Limited" he does the best work of his career. Among the principals in the cast are Ella Hall, Claire McDowell, Johnny Hartz, Taylor Graves, Wedgwood Nowell, David Kirby, Richard Morris and Jane Morgan.

CINEMA CHATTER.

WALLACE BEERY.

When He Dressed to Kill.

He's dressed to kill. In Norma Talmadge's latest production, "Ashes of Vengeance," Wallace Beery wears a most resplendent costume of the time of Charles the Ninth of France. "Wallie" has worn all sorts of garments in his long and highly successful career as the highest paid villain in the movies, but it is doubtful whether he ever has sloshed around in such handsome doublets, hose and ruffs as those he wears in "Ashes of Vengeance."

"Wallie" plays the rôle of the Duc de Tournay and as a swordsman he certainly shows that he is a born "killer."

"I'm dressed to kill—and I live up to my clothes," says "Wallie." "How do you like medieval costumes?" Wallie was asked. "I think they're great," he said, as he flicked a flake of cigarette ashes from his silken knee. "They allow a freedom of movement that our present-day clothes do not permit, and the colouring and rich feel of such exquisite fabrics give an actor that well-dressed consciousness which helps his work on the screen. The spectacle of wardrobe in those days must have been a fascinating pursuit."

"However, a man in this get-up takes up too much room for modern times," added the practical-minded Wallace. "If he got caught in a subway jam his clothes would be ruined. But when you get paid for wearing them they're not so bad. However, they'd be rotten for golf."

"Ashes of Vengeance," in which Beery appears in support of Norma Talmadge, was directed by Frank Lloyd for release by Producer Joseph M. Schenck through Associated First National Pictures, Inc.

Others in the cast are Conway Tearle, Courtenay Foote, Josephine Crowell, Betty Francisco, Claire McDowell, André de Berger, Murdoch MacQuarrie, Boyd Irwin, Carmen Phillips, Winter Hall, William Clifford, Hector V. Sarno, Earl Schenck, Lucy Beaumont, Forrest Robinson, James Cooley, Kenneth Gibson, Mary Cooley, Howard Truesdell, Frank Leigh and little Jeanne Carpenter.

The story of "Ashes of Vengeance" is laid in the time of Charles IX of France. Forty-eight massive sets, including one 330 feet long, reproducing the Louvre

GERALDINE FARRAR.

"THE WORLD AND ITS WOMAN."

Magnificent Production.

Geraldine Farrar's new Goldwyn picture, "The World and Its Woman," by Thompson Buchanan, which comes to the Star Theatre next Thursday, is the biggest production in point of setting, story and emotional content, in which she has yet appeared. For the picturization of this tremendous story, Goldwyn has surrounded Miss Farrar with as fine a cast as it was possible to obtain. Her husband, "Lou" Tellegen, plays the leading male rôle. Frank Lloyd, who ranks among the best directors in the profession, was chosen to guide the production. Moreover, the expenditure of thousands of dollars for the erection of single scenes evidences the care and elaborateness with which the picture was made. Moreover, specialists on Russia were engaged to assist Hugo Ballin, the art director, in designing the massive settings, in which the picture abounds. The result is perfect fidelity in locale, in costume and in spirit.

The story of "The World and Its Woman" deals with the rise of an American girl in Russia from a position of obscurity as the daughter of an American engineer, to the enviable rôle of the greatest prima donna of the Petrograd Opera. During her rise, which is consummated just before the revolution, which overthrew the Russian dynasty of the Romanoffs, the customs of the aristocracy, their indolent and pleasure-seeking lives, their intrigues and their sports are all set forth in dramatic form. Later, when the Czar has been deposed, the city of Petrograd is seen in the throes of revolution, and the famous prima donna has turned her energies from entertaining the aristocracy to curing for poor children.

One of the most effective scenes presents Geraldine Farrar singing the exquisite "Mirror Song" in "This."

Palace ballroom, and another showing a whole quarter of the Paris of 1872, were built for it. Thousands of actors on horseback and afoot, dressed in the vari-coloured costumes of the period, take part in the production.

"THE FACE IN THE FOG."

Thrilling Picture Coming Here.

Russia's stream of nobility which has been flowing into America ever since the advent of Bolshevism, has brought to this country some of the strangest characters ever seen anywhere. Dukes, duchesses, princesses, counts, barons and consins of the last czar and his czarina, now dwell in the lodging houses of New York. They have flooded the pawnshops with so-called royal jewels and trinkets, sometimes rare, often of little value other than for feelings of sentiment.

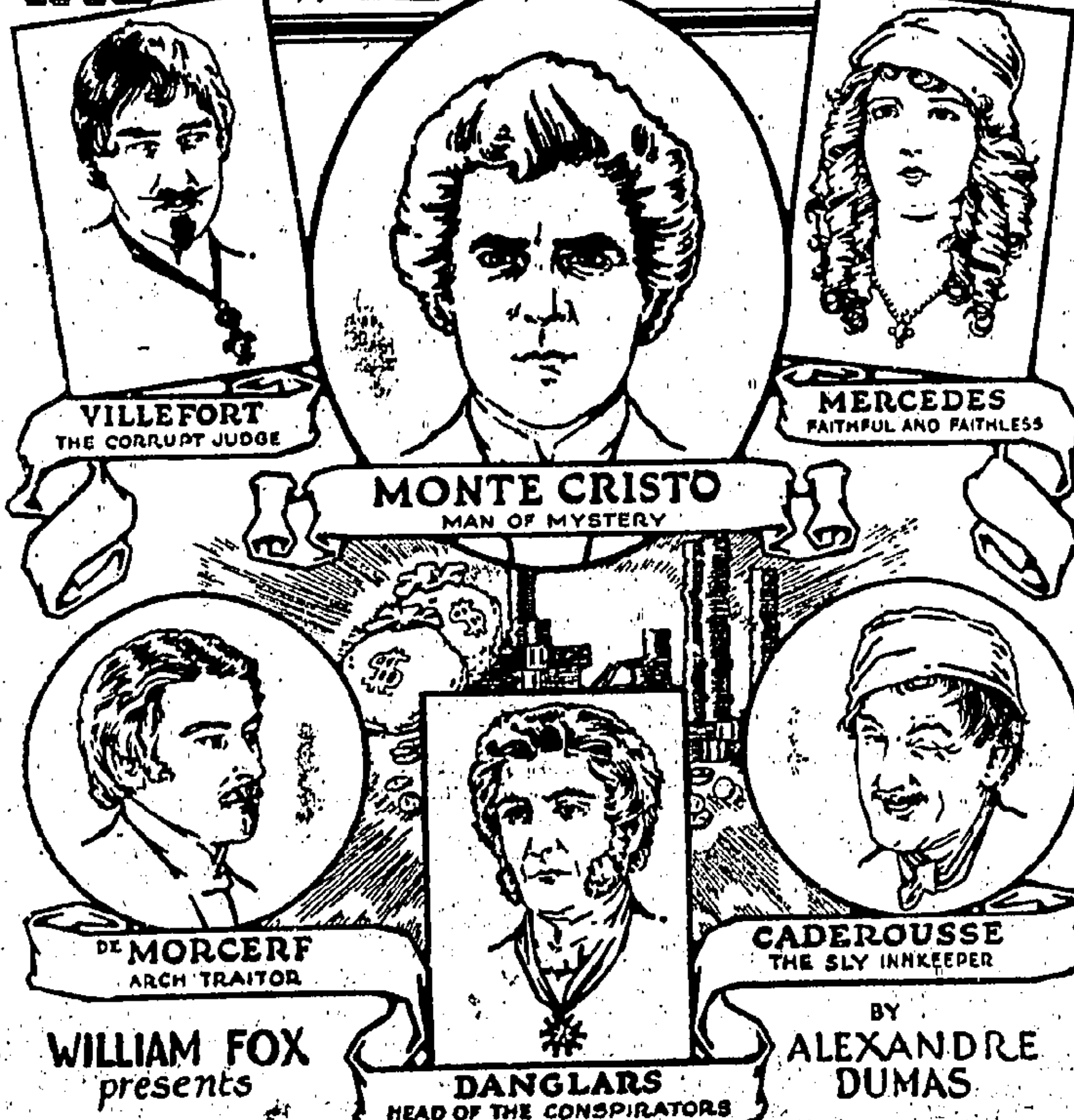
It is a Grand Duchess fleeing from Petrograd, Jack Boyle chooses to depict in his strange story, "The Face in the Fog," at the Coronet Theatre next month. The Grand Duchess played by Seena Owen, Cosmopolitan's leading woman, told to Mr. Boyle a tale as old and mysterious as any yarn ever spun by Poe. It is replete with thrilling adventure in the court of the czars, where she was once a favourite. It unrolls the vodka revels at which she once was an idol and it sweeps across the frozen steppes of Siberia.

It winds up, however, as do so many modern Russian romances—in New York City. It ends in a desperate struggle between the police and a band of foreign brigands who try not only to steal the precious stones, but also to strangle the Grand Duchess.

"It takes a crook to catch a crook," though, in the words of Blackie Dawson, the rôle played by Lionel Barrymore, who has been enough of a crook to cope with the rascals from Russia and to save the Grand Duchess, jewels and all.

Although Lionel Barrymore, Seena Owen and Lowell Sherman are capable of carrying any screen story in triumph, Director Alan Crosland was not content to provide them alone. He has added, among a number of other favourites, Louis Wolheim, the now famous Broadway star who gave us the stage creation of Eugene O'Neill's "The Hairy Ape." Mr. Wolheim's acting in "The Face in the Fog" shows that he is developing into as great a screen star as he proved himself months ago upon the stage.

THEY WILL NEVER DIE



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ALEXANDRE DUMAS
DIRECTED BY EMMETT J. FLYNN
SCENARIO BY Bernard M'Convillie
MONTE CRISTO

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THE CORONET.

Sunday
and
Monday

THE STAR

Matinee
and
Night

Thrills!
Thrills!
Thrills!



WESTBOUND LIMITED

Starring RALPH LEWIS

OUT of the water of mediocre pictures thunders this variable Titan of stupendous entertainment. It roars—it whirls—it rushes—it crashes—it flames—it leaves you gasping at its multitude of thrills—its crashing drama—its epic heart tugs! You're cheating yourself of the best time you ever had if you miss this Mighty Photodrama of Flesh and Steel. SEE IT!

AN EMORY JOHNSON PRODUCTION

Starting Tuesday

ETHEL CLAYTON in "CROOKED STREETS"

"CROOKED STREETS."

Film With Scenes In Shanghai.

In "Crooked Streets," which comes to the Star Theatre on Tuesday, Miss Ethel Clayton is afforded an opportunity to give some "zip" to her acting, and she gives it without losing any of her personal charm. There is a mystery involved which calls for some strange conduct on the heroine's part, but, while the acting of the company is entirely consistent with the rôles they are called upon to enact, there is no revelation by word or movement of a surprisingly unexpected solution of what has been going on.

The spectator is skillfully led into what seems to be merely the perilous prank of an adventurous girl in Shanghai. The dangers and rescue are expected, but they are not of the kind anticipated. Thus variety, the charm of a well-told story, quickens interest to a high degree. There is a vast amount of skill shown in construction and direction, while the backgrounds and ensembles are little short of stunning in their effect.

It is always a pleasure to see a really capable actress have a chance to show what she can do. Miss Clayton has never before been so fortunate in this respect. She seizes the chance with rare intelligence and makes effective use of it in her own peculiar way; that is without loss of attractive personality. In the most violent scenes she carries herself with an elegance little short of instinctive. Jack Holt is every inch the man of nerve and daring he impersonates. Clyde Fillmore, Josephine Crowell and Frederick Star assist materially to augment the tension on which interest hangs.

"OUR MARY."

Charms In Her New "Tess."

Never before will local theatre-goers have seen Mary Pickford in a happier rôle than when the illustrious star appears here in her new screen version of "Tess of the Storm Country," a United Artists release.

It is truly a combination of a favourite artist in a favourite play and the amusement-seekers of this city are displaying the opportunity offered for genuine diversion of a rare variety. Few photoplay classics have ever elicited such unstinted and universal applause as this one and if Miss Pickford could only look on in the capacity audience at any performance here, she would undoubtedly feel highly complimented, for she would see her art yielding a powerful influence in lightening the cares of the masses of people. Judging from the initial popularity of this release, it is destined to enjoy many runs at various houses and times in this section, and it deserves this success.

ONE-MAN PICTURES.

Director Thinks Them Impossible.

"No picture produced is a 'one-man' picture," says Adolphe Menjou.

Long experience on the screen has convinced him that a really great picture can only be created by the close co-operation of director, player and technician.

"Credit to a great director for his ability to bring about this co-ordination of effort is gladly rendered by the player as well as the public," he adds, "because, if he cannot achieve that, the picture is going to lack the qualities that go to make it great. But it is only by securing players and technicians capable of interpreting his desires that such co-ordination is possible."

"Recognition of this principle is what makes work on the Paramount lot so pleasant and is responsible for the many great screen successes of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation."

Menjou, in recognition of his fine work in recent pictures and his rapid rise in popular favour, has recently been signed to appear exclusively in Paramount pictures under a new long term contract. His first picture under this contract is "Open All Night," in which he appears in the featured cast with Jettie Gould, Viola Dana, Raymond Griffith, Maurice Evans and Gale Henry.

Paul Bern directed and the screen play was written by William Goldbeck, who adapted "The Alaskan" and "Peter Pan" to the screen.

POLA NEGRI.

Perfumes To Aid Emotional Acting.

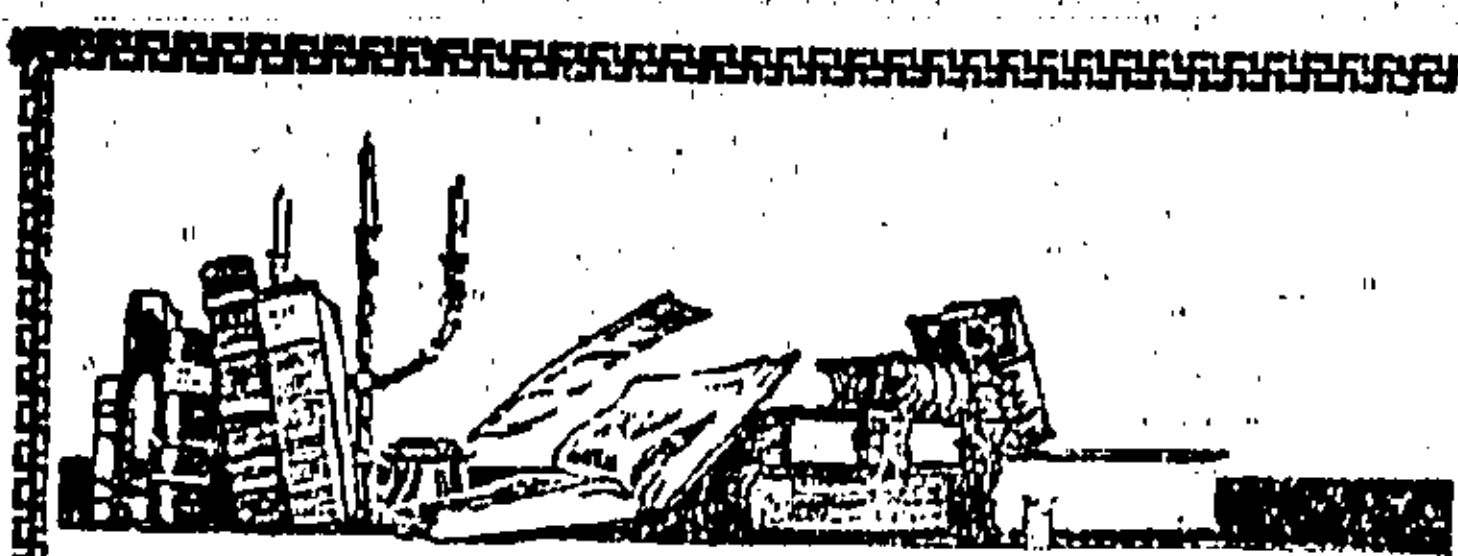
Perfume is the latest aid to emotional acting to be introduced on a motion picture set.

Polina Negri is responsible for the innovation. She bases her belief in its value upon the theory that perfume is a great aid to memory.

"When players act, they draw upon their memory of personal experiences in life," says Miss Negri, who is starring in "Lily of the Dust," Dimitri Buchowetzki's latest production for Paramount. "Since memory is one of the chief aids to convincing portrayal, everything should be done to make the recollections vivid. Music and perfumes are the greatest aids to memory I know."

"When I am working in a difficult scene, music is played for which awakens memories of sweet and painful. Many of the funniest times in my life have been the power to bring back emotions which swayed me. That is why I use perfumes in sets in addition to music."

In "Lily of the Dust," Polina Negri is supported by a cast headed by Ben Lyon, John Peery and Raymond Gram. A number of rare perfumes were on the set. The same care shown in their selection which exercised in the musical pieces.



BOOKS

IS THE MOON MADE OF GREEN CHEESE?

THE BASIS AND NATURE OF BELIEF.

(Special Review.)

The question of why we believe one thing and disbelieve another, of when belief is legitimate and when not, is one of the most difficult and intricate problems that engages the mind of man. In our own generation we might almost classify the greatness of nineteenth-century writers by whether they had handled this subject or not. Apart from the formal treatment of the subject in works on logic and psychology the men who have treated of the subject are four—Kingdon Clifford, Walter Bagshot, Cardinal Newman, and Leslie Stephen. And there could hardly be a list drawn up of the ten or twenty greatest influences on our century's thought which could exclude these names.

In more recent days one of the greatest and most interesting of our English philosophical writers—Prof. Schiller—has made certain aspects of this subject almost his own, and is well known as the philosophical leader of that particular form of thought which believes "truth" to be a form of value.

The whole question of belief, as Prof. Schiller tells us, is made doubly difficult by the fact that it lies on the border-land of two sciences—logic and psychology. Assent to a logical proposition is the logical half; conviction, the psychological. The writers, mentioned above, may be roughly divided into two schools, those who emphasise the logical aspect and those who emphasise the psychological. In practice this almost amounts to a classification according to the

acceptance or rejection of Locke's famous dictum: "that you should not entertain any proposition with greater assurance than the proofs it is built on will warrant." Kingdon Clifford, Bagshot, and Leslie Stephen may be said to accept this dictum; Cardinal Newman and Prof. Schiller to reject it. Prof. Schiller would probably object. But he holds a view of truth which has many resemblances to Newman's, and his view is built on so many pragmatic subtleties that to the ordinary reader it almost amounts to this: "It is more than strange that though their views are in so many points alike, Prof. Schiller never once mentions Cardinal Newman or 'The Grammar of Assent' in his volume on 'Problems of Belief.' Both, for example, object to the philosophical doctrine of the apriority of nature. Newman's 'Grammar of Assent' (p. 81) pours his scorn on those who accept its 'fallacious impressiveness.' Prof. Schiller says: 'While stricter scrutiny reveals that the uniformity of nature is merely our will-to-know's illegitimate jump from the habits of things to an unproved assumption with which to predict the future. We confess we think the arguments of a book like the 'Problems of Belief' depend on this 'illegitimate assumption.' We see no flaw in the following: 'In all reasoning about facts this postulate, whatever its true nature, must be invariably assumed. Whether we speak of the uniformity of nature, or of the principle of sufficient reason, or of the universality of causation, we are adopting different phrases to signify the same thing. To me, indeed, it appears that the theorem, in whatever form it may be most fully expressed, is not so much a distinct proposition, as truth or falsehood of which can be discussed, as an attempt to formulate the intrinsic process of all

such reasoning. Unless we assume that identical inferences can be made from identical facts we are simply unable to reason at all. The alternative to making the assumption is not to admit some other possibility, but to cease to think.

Prof. Schiller, we think, blinds himself to the force of this argument: Cardinal Newman does not believe in any common ground of belief except in religious belief where one of his convenient miracles easily steps in to save the situation. His 'Grammar of Assent' is one of the most interesting pieces of fallacious juggling in our language.

Prof. Schiller is the great leader of pragmatic (humanist) thought in Britain. As a follower of Prof. James he believes that 'the will to believe' affects the issue, and thus believes 'value' a survival-value. 'A depressing belief, say some form of pessimism, by lowering our vitality and inhibiting our energy, may become a factor in the failure of every undertaking. Thus in their higher degrees of survival-value, beliefs 'may save or kill' (p. 154).

Some of the most interesting questions naturally surround what is supposed to be an almost universal belief of mankind—the belief—in immortality. Prof. Schiller saw this many years ago, and with the help of the S.P.R. he sent round a questionnaire on the subject. He has spoken in several places in his writings of the disappointment he experienced from the general lack of interest of the public in the question of immortality. The fact of the matter is the general public feels like that orthodox churchwarden when Frederick Myers pressed to tell him what he believed would happen to him after death. He hesitated to answer, but at last blurted out: 'I suppose I shall enter into everlasting bliss, but I do wish you would not talk about such depressing subjects.' The greatest religious teacher of the nineteenth century once said that if there came infallible information to mankind to-morrow that death ended all, it would not make the least difference to the rank and file of the populace or the objects of their pursuits. Some of the answers to Prof. Schiller's questionnaire seem to confirm this opinion. Others of the answers seem to prove the falsity of Prof. Schiller's own statement that 'men normally desire truth.' To the question: 'Would you like to

know for certain about the future life, or would you prefer to leave it a matter of faith?' one person answers, 'Would like to know for certain if there is a future life. If not, I do not want to know there isn't.' Several answers are about on the level of Newman's factory girl, 'If this life is the end, and there is no God to wipe away all tears from all eyes, I could go mad.' The implied logic seems to be:

All painful belief are false. The belief of extinction-at-death is painful. The belief of extinction-at-death is false.

The replies of many showed that the belief was due to intuition or ipse dixitism.

One of the most noticeable tendencies among modern writers is the emphasis with which they disavow the influences of beliefs in immortality, the soul, and such like. Prof. James stresses this in his 'Human Immortality' (p. 11). Prof. MacDougall, too, lays great importance on his own agnosticism on the doctrines of immortality and the soul. 'I am not aware of any strong desire for any continuance of my personality after death; and I could accept with equanimity a thorough-going materialism, if that seemed to me the inevitable outcome of a dispassionate and critical reflection. (Body and mind; preface. Yet there are some who have read through the works of Prof. James and come to a similar conclusion about him? Even more so is this the case with Prof. MacDougall. Almost every page of his 'Body and Mind' shows how his unconscious belief in the soul has caused him to state the doctrine from the point of view of those who believe that an individual is, not two (body and soul) but simply one. When this failure to recognise their own beliefs characterises the more exact thinkers of the country what kind of exactitude can we expect in the case of a questionnaire the answers to which come from all classes in the community?

Prof. Schiller classes the belief in immortality as a 'half-belief.' He notes particularly its 'tidal' character—the way in which it ebbs and flows with the health and age of the believer. We think, too, he might have noticed how perceptibly the belief seems to have decayed with the progress of civilisation. Early peoples, and savages even now, seem to

have a definite belief, if not in immortality, at least in survival after death. Perhaps the decrease and the uncertainty of life due to the progress of science, and the mitigation of disease has had something to do with this decay.

As a thorough-going pragmatist Prof. Schiller seems to believe that a sufficiently wide spread wish for immortality might create it. Although he does not mention this in the present volume, in other essays dealing with the subject he seems to shadow forth this belief. To the ordinary humdrum reader this seems one of the most difficult parts of pragmatism to fathom. Prof. James seems to see no difficulty in it, but all his persuasiveness does not make the doctrine palatable. 'I confess I do not see why the very existence of an invisible world may not in part depend on the personal response which any one of us may make to the religious appeal.' (Prof. James—'Will to believe,' p. 61.)

['Problems of Belief'—by Prof. F. C. S. Schiller, Messrs Hodder and Stoughton, 3s. 6d.]

GOOD ENGLISH.

In 'The Morning Post,' E. B. Osborn reviews 'Is It Good English?' (Newnes, 2s.) by Wilfrid Whitten, editor of 'John o' London's Weekly,' and says: 'I clap my hands, I stamp with my feet, I shout "Ho!" at the top of my voice, in honour of this setting down of the school grammarians a pestilential and priggish race who would, if they could, come little tubby toddlers for saving. 'It's me,' being Greekless loons and utterly unaware that the phrase is philologically and logically correct, seeing that the 'me' is a dative, not an accusative, so that the meaning is, 'there is existence in my direction.' I could never quite forgive the makers of the Authorised Version for translating it into 'It is I.' It is all very well to turn obviously required nominatives into datives by imagining some purphouse with a dative hearing, but when one asks: 'Who is there?' the only supportable reply is: 'I' (am here), or 'It is I' (who am here), rather than 'Me' or 'It is me.'

"ROOM 13."

Edgar Wallace is probably the greatest writer of mystery stories which the literary world possesses. An almost breathless perusal of his 'The Green Archer' proved that—to say nothing of 'Captains of Souls' and now the well-known House of John Long Ltd. publishes at 7s. 6d. a volume of his with the above intriguing title. Edgar Wallace makes improbability probable, and, writing in faultless sympathetic style, gives a story in which character delineation is perfect; incidents more than exciting; a charming love theme; a quaint criminal investigator; and an ending which, to say the least, the reader is not likely to imagine. It is a splendid novel, and even the satiated novel-reader will not put it down until he has finished reading it. This is no more cliché of novel-reviewing. It is the simple truth.

—C.G.F.
['Room 13.' Edgar Wallace: John Long Ltd., London, 7s. 6d.]

THE SHOPS FOR ME.

Oh, London, has the bold shops, the silver and the gold shops—Rich with all the treasures in the wide world found.
Oh, there you'll find the fairest shops, the cheapest and the rarest shops.
All ablaze with colour on the pearl-grey ground:
They deck themselves at daytime with the colours of the May-time.
They—deck themselves at twilight with a glad and lyric gleam:
But oh—the fussy, frowsy shops, those old marine, limehoney shops—
Oh, they're the shops that most I love—the only shops for me!
—Thomas Burke, in 'London Lamppost.'

BLOOD MONEY.

A really clever detective yarn with more than usual interest, intrigue, secret ways, etc., and thrilling adventures. The whole volume is of a highly readable nature.

—A.G.F.P.
['Blood Money'—Cecil H. Bullivant—John Long Ltd., 7s. 6d.]

PALS—FIRST.

Puzzling from beginning to end is this story by Francis Gerry Elliott of a headstrong youth and an elder of the staid old stock who set out together on the new road of life. Their fidelity is put to the test when they both meet the heroine—a lovely and charming young lady of promising beauty. How they face the ordeal forms the ground of this entrancing tale.

—A.G.F.P.
['Pals First'—Francis Gerry Elliott, John Long Ltd., 7s. 6d.]

A TALL ORDER.

The candour of American publishers has sometimes an amusing side, as for instance the offer made to the Prime Minister that he should not only write his own autobiography but also the biography of Jimmy Thomas, and then successively of all the members of the Cabinet.

Another American recently made a proposition to Mr. Ramsey MacDonald to buy from him his first edition of Sir Thomas Moore. Mr. MacDonald refused, and the American agent, acting for a great banker, immediately doubled the price.

Mr. MacDonald refused again. The price was then trebled; but Mr. MacDonald, again refusing, said the book was not for sale. The Yankee thereupon set back in sheer amazement and cried: 'What, that beats the band. You're the first man I ever met in my life who would not sell anything he had.'

THE ADELPHI.

There are some uncommonly good things in the August 'Adelphi' (1s. 6d.), which should on no account be missed by those who are on the look-out for something worth reading. There is a delightful study of W. H. Hudson, by Henry Chester Tracy; a selection of some altogether charming letters from Tolstoy to his wife, admirably translated into English by S. S. Kotliarsky; an astonishingly keen and vivid memory of a grandmother by Irish Barry; and a lively account by a woman-journal of her first experiences in a jury box. There are other contributions by D. H. Lawrence, J. Middleton Murry, Edwin Muir and A. E. Tomlinson.

WORLD THEATRE.

THE WELL-KNOWN FRENCH COMEDIAN

MAX LINDER

— in —

"THE LITTLE CAFE"



THE GREATEST OF HILARIOUS COMEDIES.
THERE'S RIP-ROARING FUN IN EVERY INCH OF FILM.

The situation throughout is hilarious, side-splitting and filled with action and laughs. It's breathless film—breathless with the volume of spontaneous laughter at the greatest comedian in the world, directed by the greatest comedy director of the motion picture art. Most of the scenes were made in France with many beautiful Parisian views.

Commencing To-morrow.

USUAL PRICES.

SCREENLAND.

"THE SHOCK."

PICTURE'S THRILLING STORY.

Capable Cast and Careful Direction.

What are the mysterious ingredients that go to make the great picture? This question is one that is often asked. The answer is hard to give, but a close study of successful pictures serves to show that first there must be a strong story, interesting in itself and replete with action; second, the principal players must look the part or be able to make up in such a manner that the audience feels they are looking at characters that are real; third, the direction must take care of all the little details that might serve to create a bad impression if they fail to be absolutely correct.

These combinations of three fundamentals do not seem such an involved matter, but to those in the motion picture business they are mountains that must be scaled with each production. The matter of casting is a serious

one, especially where the part is one requiring unusual ability. An excellent example of successfully scaling the mountains is 'The Shock,' the Universal production which comes to the World Theatre on Wednesday next for an engagement of four days.

The story written by William Dudley Pelley under the title of 'Bitter-sweet' abounded with 'colourful situations and plenty of action, but the task of finding two suitable stars was a difficult one. Choice finally settled upon Lon Chaney and Virginia Valli, but as both players were engaged in other productions it was necessary to delay filming for several months. However, the delay was well worth time as the two characterizations are masterpieces of dramatic technique.

The direction was entrusted to Lambert Hillier and he accomplished wonderful results. The scenario called for a reproduction of the San Francisco of 1906, and a reproduction of the earthquake and fire that devastated the western metropolis. His attention to detail in this case was vitally necessary and that he succeeded all who see the production will admit.

LAST CHANCE TO SEE
A WARNER BROTHERS CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN
"LUCRETIA LOMBARD"



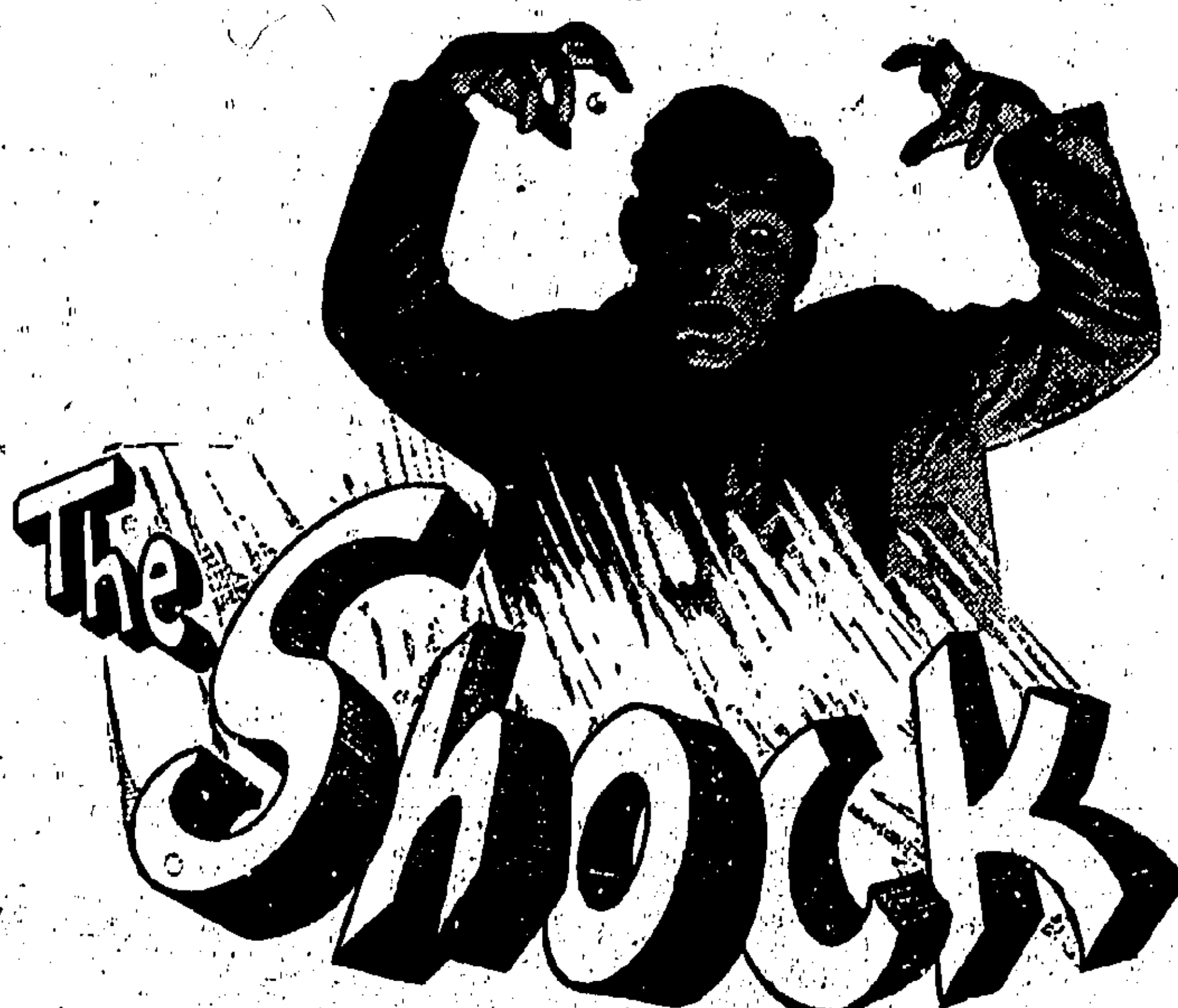
A DRAMA OF FLAMING PASSION ADAPTED FROM
THE FAMOUS NOVEL BY KATHLEEN NORRIS
FEATURING IRENE RICH & MONTE BLUE
BRITISH GAZETTE 1100/10
FELIX TRIES FOR TREASURE (CARTOON)
HIS NEW RAPA (COMEDY)
WORLD THEATRE.

GET READY FOR YOUR BIGGEST THRILL!

Many screen spectacles have thrilled you, but never have you seen anything like the stupendous climax of this powerful story of love and spectacular thrill! Think of it—a whole city crumbling to dust and ruin before your eyes. And then the never-to-be-forgotten panorama of a city in flames, with its citizens running before the fire demon in terror! Yet your eyes and heart will be focussed upon the beautiful romance between Wilse Dilling, erstwhile crook, and his beloved—because even in the apex of this tremendous moment of ruin, their destiny is the all-absorbing element to all who view it! We urge you not to miss this melodramatic triumph!

LON CHANEY & VIRGINIA VALLI

— IN —



YOU'LL SEE A WHOLE CITY CRUMBLE BEFORE YOUR EYES! IT'S AWFULLY INSPIRING! YOU'LL SEE THE MYSTERIES OF CHINATOWN UNFOLDED! IT'S GRIPPING! YOU'LL SEE ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL LOVE STORIES EVER SCREENED! IT'S MAGNIFICENT!

Commencing Wednesday, 8th October.

WORLD THEATRE.

Fashion in Terms of the Future



ALL SATIN SURFACED FABRICS WILL BE VOGUE

BY BARBARA WILSON

PHOTOS BY JOEL KEDER

COAT DRESS OF BLUE CHARITIE

CERTAIN FASHIONS WILL IDENTIFY THE NEW AUTUMN GOWNS FOR 1924—PARIS DECREES THE TUNIC.

Fashions for fall are by no means definitely decided, for there have, as yet, been practically no style openings in the smart shops, although there have been many in the saloons of creators and designers, and they have presented their essences practically in its entirety, and now they await the ultimatum of the fickle buying public. They are never sure just what will please and tempt, but that does not keep them from stressing certain modes, that are, in their opinion, the best of their presentations. It is always safe to follow the familiar rule of conservatism, striking a happy medium between the old and the new, adopting enough of the latter to be readily retaining the features of the former that have been found suitable. Such a combination is permissible, these days of freedom, and emancipation from a single set rule. So it is that we discuss fashion in terms of the future, even while we enjoy the unstable mode of the present, for nearly every clever woman plans to brighten her wardrobe with an up-to-the-minute frock when an occasional touch of crimson or red tells of the waning season.

Many Influences Contribute.—The debt to other lands and other periods must be considered now with the passing of one season and the beginning of another, for we are never out of debt in that respect. Fashion seems wholly unable to fit her expenses in her budget, it is true, but she makes an accounting she finds herself hopelessly obligated to other peoples and other times. This early fall reckoning finds her owing Spain, China, Russia, the Empire Period of French history and the Victorian period of English history. Whether she will cancel some of the debts it is hard to say, but at present reckoning her account with them stands, and if appearances are not deceitful, her credit is good.

Since fashion interest always centres around the general, it is imperative that the general outline be first in consideration. So far it shows no deviation from the straight lines that are so familiar, although the straightness is relieved in a variety of new ways. There is a very great deal of talk about the high waistline that is so distinctly Directoire in its inspiration, and a great many slender young folks have adopted it by using a wide band placed well above the waist, but there is really only one important change so far, that seems practically sure of success, and that is the tunic, which is appearing everywhere in fashion that it can appear, and meeting with a most enthusiastic welcome. Sharing honours with the tunic, the one-piece frock with a forward movement of its trimming is another

fashion feature. Few ways to attractive decoration are omitted from the list and there are new, beautiful embroidery, fringes, fur handings, tucking, appliques and various forms of cross tucking. Everything seems to accentuate the long line of the silhouette, it is merely a question of "how." Following a decided vogue for the sleeveless dress, daytime frocks, especially those of the strictly tailored type, adopt the very long sleeves that extend well down over the hand, frequently showing a "fit" wrinkle at the wrist. And skirts continue short, the extreme being fourteen inches from the floor, although few find so short a skirt becoming.

Old Favourites Remain.—There is no innovation in the popularity of the coat dress for daytime wear, and it continues a feature of the one-piece frock mode. These dresses come in both wool and crepe material and have a diagonal or straight closing with either a button, buckle or the closing at the left hip. These are usually short, have long sleeves of either the Bishop or the extremely tight variety; and may or may not have a collar. Indicative of the general trend of this particular mode we have the coat dress with a corded belt at the waistline; an embroidered collar, matched by cuffs on the sleeve, which has Bishop tendencies; and a tie of the material at the waistline.

Another model that might be included in the coat dress class makes use of fur as a trimming, flaring the skirt; edging two side seams; defining the wrist and forming the collar of the scarf; that is necessary to the dress. It is one proof of the indication that fur is so be a favourite trimming as winter approaches, and that its use is to be generous. The side closing is simulated with a "lacy" buckle. Attention is specially directed to the use of the fur on the scarf, because an advance style note of importance, tells of the use of the "choke" collar on fall dresses, and it is, usually, either made of, or trimmed with fur. The use is practically the same as that of a fur piece, for they fasten with snaps and are not a part of the dress itself.

With winter comes the really beautiful, always usable velvet dress for afternoon wear. The pictured model is tailored in its effect, in spite of the apparent looseness of both blouse and trimming. Monkey fur, a favourite trimming for velvet, and the fur-trimmed velvet frock is a prophetic vogue. Other furs are generously used as trimming, but with hardly the same effect as the one fur that stimulates the imagination. The long, tight sleeves, wrinkled at the wrist; the high neck with a roll of the fabric that suggests the Elizabethan period, and

the side closing identified by a bow-knot of the velvet caught with a silver or goldpin are identifying features. One of the chosen models features this combination in an attractive origination that might be called a one-piece dress or a blouse and skirt combination, since it would be quite possible to wear the blouse with another skirt. Quite everything about the model is unusual—the sleeves that are puffed below the elbow; with half wrist and elbow cuffs; the long trimming on the skirt; and the little stand-up collar at the back of the neck, made of the velvet. Frocks that are made of fabric that shows a satin surface are trimmed, frequently, with the reverse of the material.

The sport type of frock is represented in this group by a model in wool jersey that shows a solid colour, although stripes, checks and plaids are well liked. It is simple in design, the piping that edges the rather unusual pockets, and the

collar, cuffs and trim smartening it into distinctiveness. There will be many of these little dresses worn this fall and winter, and the tunic idea will not be lacking, for it appears even in models of bold plaids, the under-skirt being pleated, the tunic bound with plain goods of the predominating colour in the design. Evening frocks follow the straight line silhouette and make use very generously of the tunic, but they are sleeveless and a lot longer of skirt. The period dress is seen, and worn, by the slender woman who finds it becoming, and would be distinctive. So wide is the range of models in the early presentations, that it seems both possible and probable that everyone may, with a little care, be individually and distinctively dressed.

LACE IS PROMINENT IN THE MODE—It was confidently expected by fashion critics that lace would tarry for a season or two, and then disappear from the scheme of things, to be resurrected again in due time as modes and fabrics have always done. But something has gone wrong with precedent, and after several successful seasons, it looks as though the filmy fabric would hold the centre of the stage for yet another season, playing the leading part in both the fabric and trimming presentation. It has been said that this is a result of the fashion convention, that is bound to come from the boyish mode that has held us all enthralled for several months; that lace is a more mature mode, and is simply a sign of the times.

Much of this, at least, is true, for boyish frocks and suits and fashion in general have crowded everything else from the perspective, and they have proven hideously unbecoming—not to mention inappropriate—to many. While they become the young girl and the slender woman, they are ridiculous on the more mature or the heavier woman, yet everyone has striven to be "boyish" because to be boyish was fashion. On the other hand there is a dignity about lace that is unmistakable, and certain it is that there are certain types that cannot wear it at all. So the reason is as good as any, and need not be questioned.

Lace is, unquestionably, the most beautiful of all fabrics; it has grace and dignity; it possesses the requisite pliability; and it imparts a richness to one's attire that is not to be equalled by any other fabric, with the possible exception of velvet. Our first reaction to the idea of the fabric is the result of memories of white lace, but the lace of present day fashion is much more versatile. It is variously coloured and as temperamental as anyone, so that it is appropriate for both daytime and evening wear, and trims quite promiscuously.

If one is doubtful as to the propriety of a certain lace, it is well to keep in mind that the metallic laces—those showing gold, silver or copper threads—are really formal or evening laces; the Alençon, Margot and Chantilly laces are semi-formal in their inclinations, and Point de Venise belongs to the daytime mode. One may have lace in any colour she wishes, although black, ecru and ochre are leaders—perhaps because of their adaptability to the mode. Lace is used in combination with chiffon or Georgette with great effectiveness, and when the gown itself is not of the material or trimmed with it, a lace shawl may be necessary to the costume and link it with the mode.

DID YOU KNOW—

That sports hats are now being made of crocheted raffia in the natural colour? They are trimmed with felt and at times the brim is of this material.

That hand-painted scarves of chiffon or Georgette show amusing designs after the cubist or the Chinese manner? They are matched to frocks and suits, if one so pleases.

That informal afternoon and dinner frocks of flowered chiffon are distinctly a vogue? Brilliantly coloured flowers make schemes of black, navy or dull green.

LOOK TO YOUR COMPLEXION.

With summer in the background, one suddenly remembers, and becomes pain-stricken at the thought, that a woman is as young as she looks, for the activities of the summer have, as a rule, played havoc with her skin, and on-door exercise has resulted in an appetite that has, imperceptibly, perhaps, put on added, unnecessary pounds of flesh. It is time to take account of stock with an eye to the complexion that must be at its best for evening wear and the slender line that make fall fashions most effective. A half hour at night, with the creams and lotions and bleaches that experience has proven best agree with the person using them; fifteen minutes rigorous exercise in the morning, followed by a cold shower or sponge bath; and studious attention to one's diet, avoiding, for a time, the starches and sweets that mean superfluous weight and a muddy complexion, substituting for them the fruits and bulky vegetables that have few calories; and even in two weeks' time there will be a change, and a month will mean normalcy.

The Pliability of FALL FABRICS

When a season changes, the fabric mode—foundation of every definite fashion—changes, too. And the interested designer, consumer, amateur dressmaker—each and every one of them asks, first of all—What are the new fabrics to be? Show materials—except the heavier chiffrons and the always dependable Georgette—pass with the summer months, and velvet and the more wintry fabrics have their day. And there is in the interests of good business—a change in those fabrics that are retained, and occasionally, a revival of some familiar, but temporarily forgotten, type of goods. Such a revival we have just witnessed with the past season's tendencies for alpaca, and flannel is a new-old material.

For the fall of 1924, the rational fabrics are being pushed, and dull surfaces temporarily disappear, except as a trimming. Satin itself makes both tailored and afternoon frocks of extreme smartness, and the tube dress of this kind is a mode of the moment. Crepes that have a gloss trim themselves, the reverse of the fabric making effective contrast. Fallo and crepe mousine have been singled out for fashion's approval and ottomans are being shown, the skin of the weave often-times being combined with fur, in odd, new fabric, called crepe—perhaps because there is really no other classification for it—is a little on one side and crepe on the other, and holds attractive trimming possibilities.

Velvet will make both tailored and afternoon frocks and wear luxurious trimmings of fur; the bellows, raps and lasha cloth will have representation; and there is a revival of ribbed, weaves—or an attempted revival. They are, as a rule, rather softer than formerly, a characteristic that seems to be imperative, these days of using only fabrics that are pliable. Note the type of self-trimmings that are in use and one's first impression will be that unless a material can be pleated, tucked, or draped, it is of little use to the designer. It is of little use to the velvet, the lace and all varieties. possess the requisite suppleness—all Even the heavier weaves, used for coats and wraps, are drapable.

fabrics are gorgeous, and backless and dupion are both used for this purpose, while satin or crepe, lined the costs of wool.

Evening wear makes use of tulle, the metal brocades, chiffrons, lace and all the crepes, especially Georgette. In general, evening



Every Member of The Crepe Family Enjoys Popularity, But Georgette is The Favourite Child.

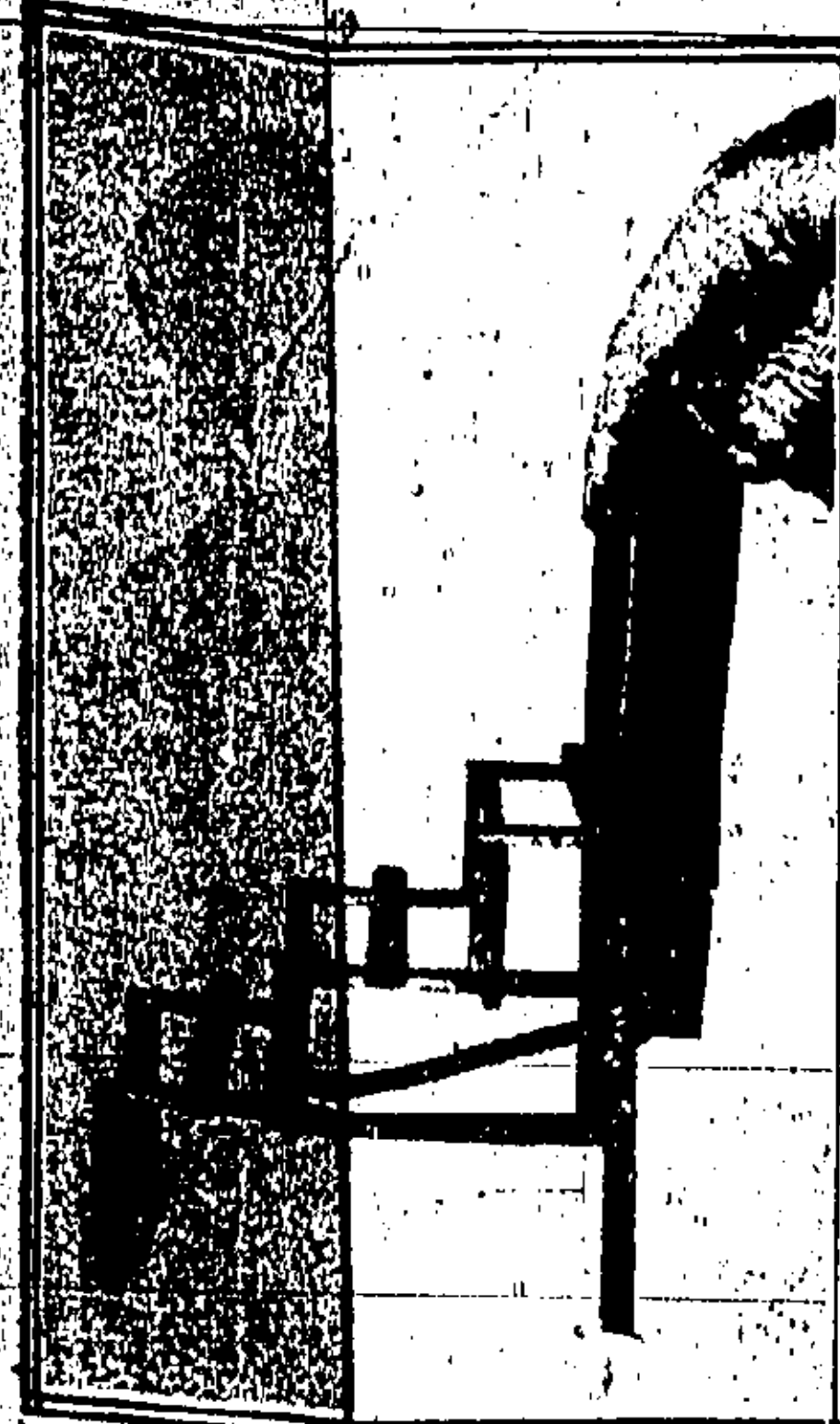


Whether It Be For The Negligee, The Afternoon Or The Evening Frock Lace Is Lovely—And Correct.

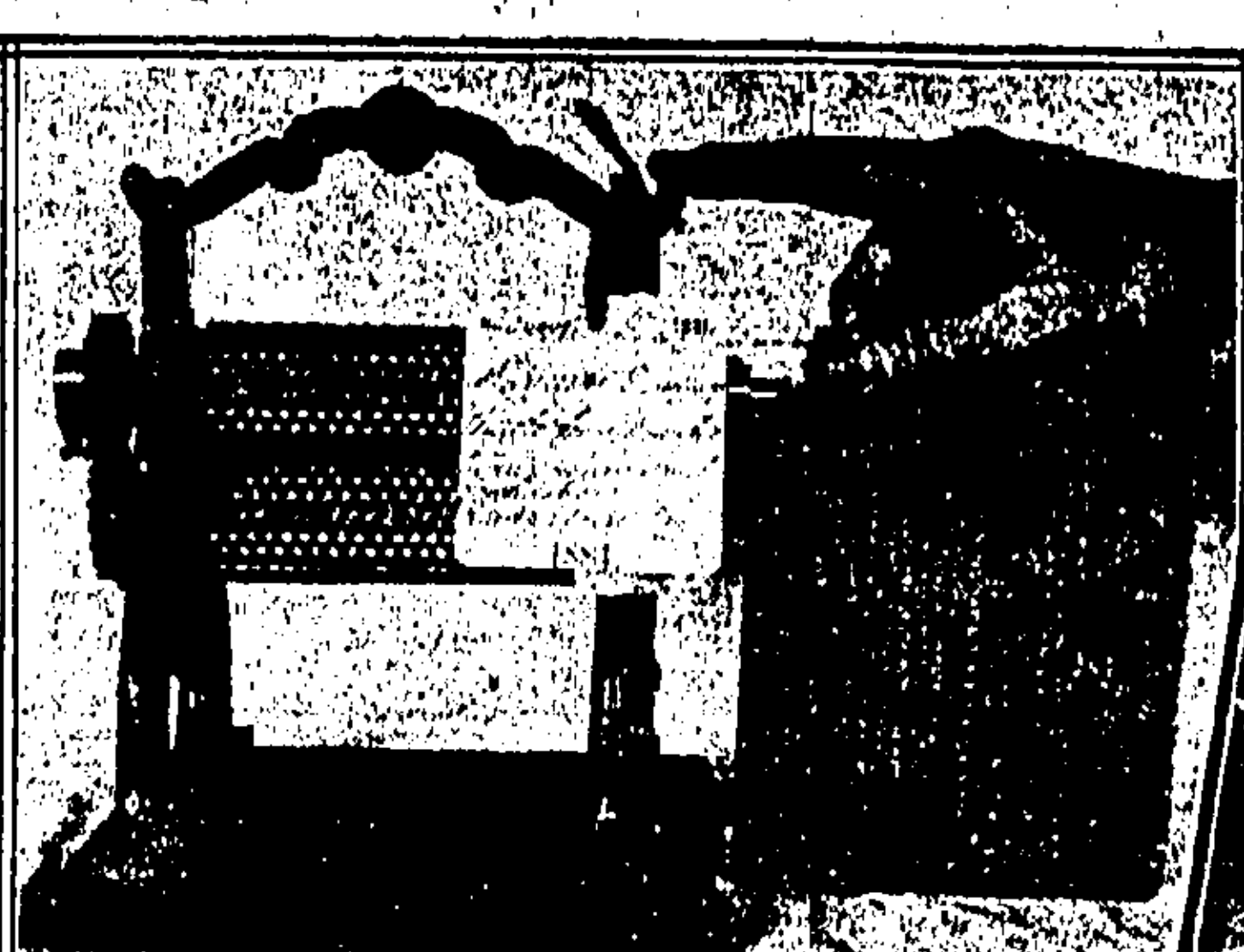
There is a distinct change in the appearance of the materials of which coats are made. We have become accustomed to the dense, little velvet appearing fabrics, but we must adjust ourselves, for the suede finishes that weavers have succeeded in perfecting, and certainly by name was ever more appropriate for the materials have, in direct contrast to the diction of fashion, a lustreless surface that can easily be mistaken for suede. Silks are used for coats, but they demand either a wool lining, or a

fabrics are gorgeous, and backless and dupion are both used for this purpose, while satin or crepe, lined the costs of wool.

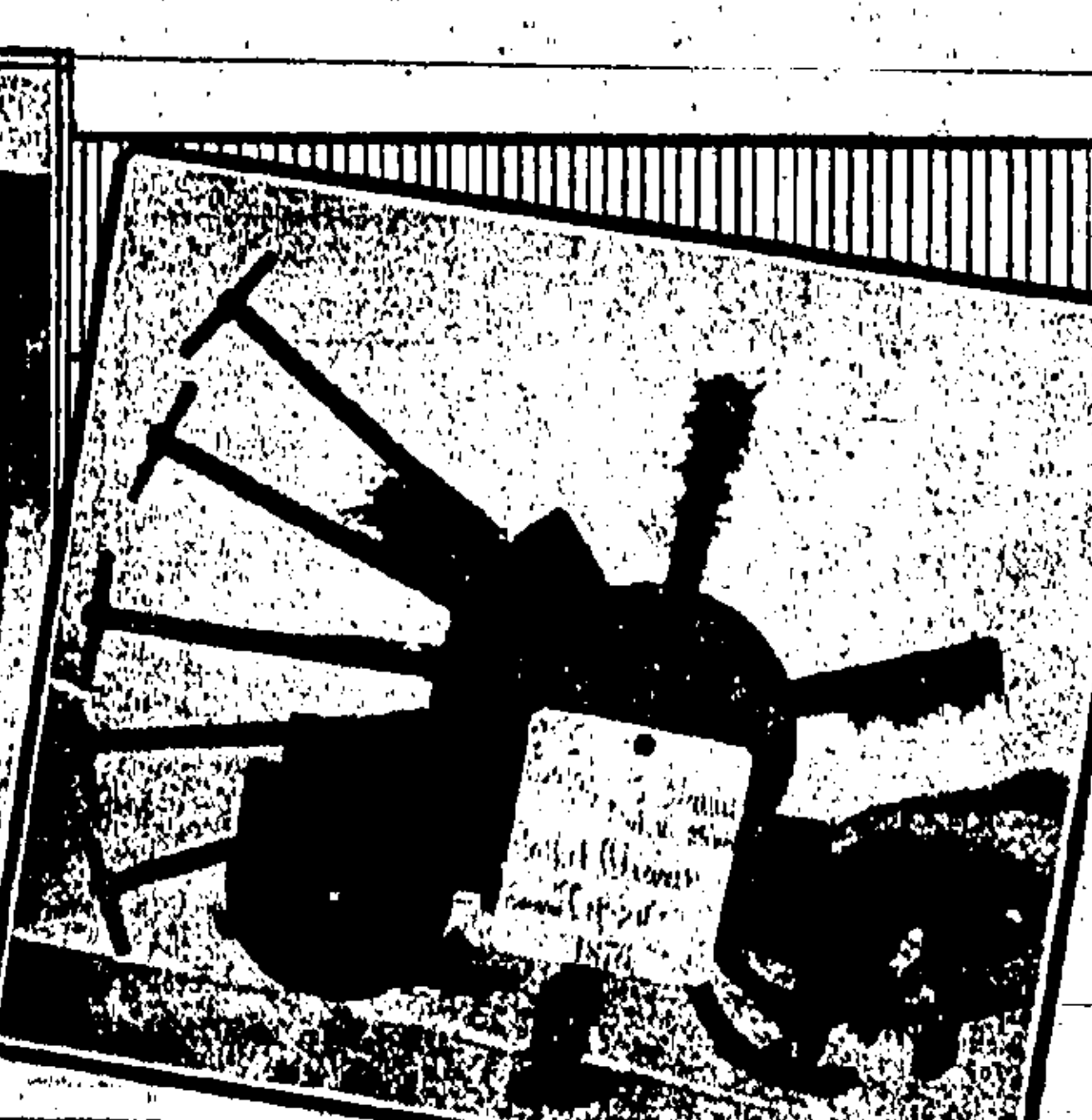
WOMEN'S LABOR IN THE FIELD OF INVENTION



FOLDING CHAIR STEP - INVENTED BY MARGARET STEARNS



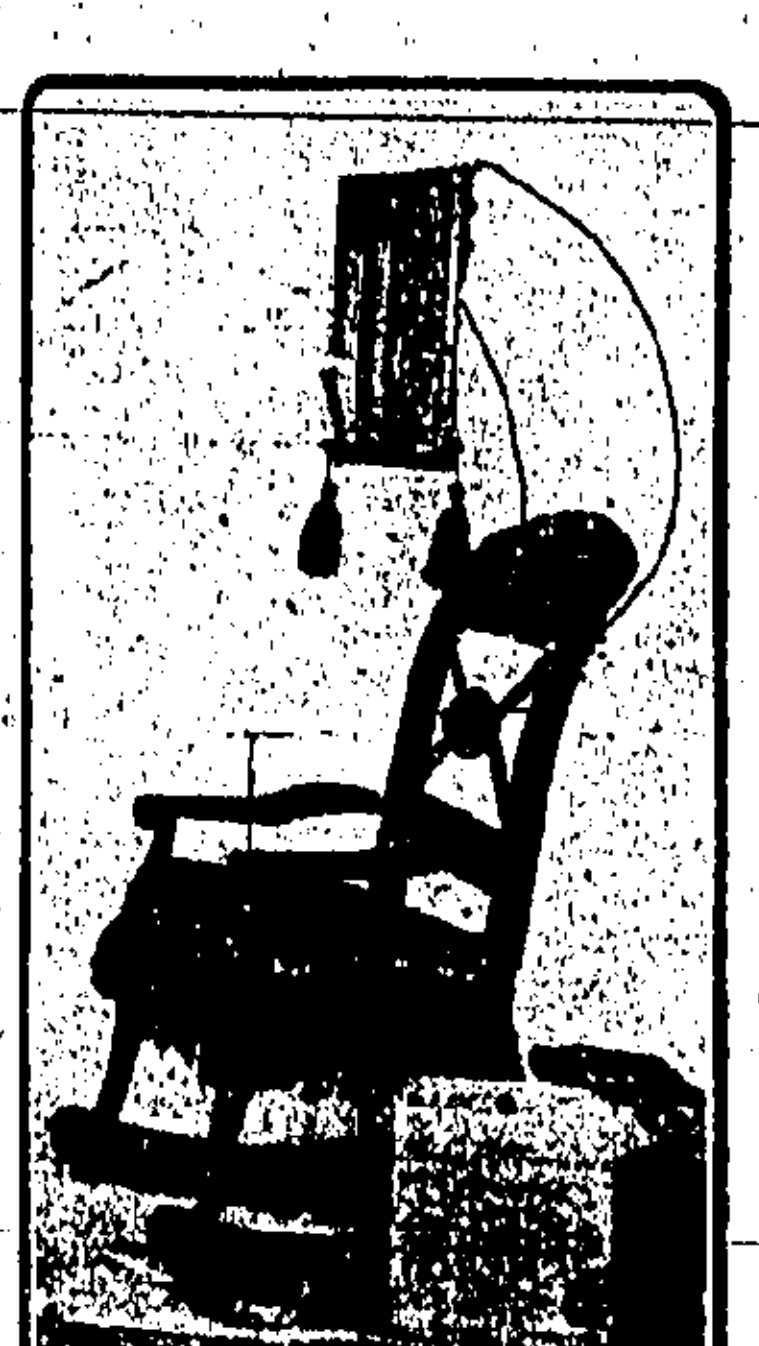
MACHINE FOR MAKING ARTIFICIAL HONEYCOMB FOUNDATIONS - INVENTED BY FRANCES A. DUHANN



MACHINE FOR BEATING AND BRUSHING CARPETS - INVENTED BY FRANCES B. STEARNS



THE FIRST ICE CREAM FREEZER - INVENTED BY MARY A. JOHNSON



A ROCKING CHAIR WITH A SPRING - INVENTED BY MARY A. WOODWARD

The Number of Patents They Are Taking Out Shows a Rate of Increase Three Times As Great As Men's Patents - Some of Their More Remarkable Achievements.

[By RENE BACHE.]

Women's activities in the field of labor are taking in a steadily increasing measure the form of invention. They are producing year by year a greater number of new labor-saving contrivances—not only for the household, but for the factory, for use in transportation, for commercial employment, and for other purposes.

The records of the Patent Office prove it. At the present time only one patent in every fifty is granted to a woman; but the point of importance is that women's inventions during many years past have been gaining in relative number much faster than men's inventions.

Women are "going in" for invention. They are despoiling the long-accepted notion that their sex is not mechanically creative. Already they have more than 12,000 patents to their credit; which is a large percentage of instances relate to industrial, engineering, agricultural, and other devices that have nothing to do with dress, the nursery, or the home.

Naturally, labor-saving contrivances for the home have claimed much of the attention of women inventors. There is, indeed, no kind

of household labor that has not called out the inventive abilities of women with sufficient success to warrant the United States Government in granting letters patent for suggestions "new and useful."

Who invented the first "kitchen cabinet"? A woman. She writes: "I was living in one room, and taking my meals out. Many times I wished to get my own breakfasts and suppers, to save time and reduce expenses. I desired a piece of furniture which, while pleasing to the eye, would give the service of a kitchen. The result, as I had planned it, was a kitchen cabinet."

Inventions of Personal Use.

Twenty-two per cent. of the entire number of patents granted to women relate to articles of personal wear and use. There is no surprise in that. Since earliest times—going back even to the cave-dwelling epoch—women have had the care of all such matters. They used in former days to make all the men's clothing; too they had most of it and all of the children's.

But women's invention in this line means much more than might at

first glance appear. It has had a very important influence upon the manufacture of ready-to-wear garments and articles having relation to the "dress of both sexes." The woman inventor says that she hit upon an idea for a tight-fitting hairnet after walking on the street one day and counting eighteen hairpins which had dropped on the sidewalk. After all, home is the place; and whatever makes home more comfortable is well worth while. But the woman, nowadays, are no longer mere stay-at-home creatures; they have boldly invaded all the fields which hitherto—the prescriptive male has claimed as prescriptive his own.

What business had a mere woman in inventing a telephone muffler, to simulate the voice of a person talking through the transmitter? Yet that is what she did. She writes: "While stopping at a hotel in New York, I could hear all that a man said while using the telephone in the next room. Why not a muffler? I thought it out, worked it out, made a crude model, and went to a patent attorney's office with it."

Models Are To Be Sold.

Models of inventions, nowadays, are submitted to the Patent Office only in occasional instances; they are no longer required to accompany applications for patents, as was formerly the case. Thus it comes about that the Patent Office possesses a number of women's inventions that have a date later than 1880, and the early ones are soon to be sold at auction, together with all the old-time patent models (save some of historical interest which have been transferred to the National Museum by order of Congress). One of the most interesting of these models is that of the first, present-day, which was invented by a Philadelphia woman, Mrs. Nancy M. Johnson, in 1848. Here Mrs. Johnson is called a "foundation patent," and the familiar hairnet of today is the same machine, only slightly modified. Previously no known way of making hairnets was known than with a helle, a most laborious process.

For sixteen years after the invention of the patent net in 1848, not a single one of the 10,000 patents issued was granted to a woman.

The first successful application from a woman was recorded in 1860, when Mary Kies took out patent for a method of weaving straw with silk or thread. The second, six years later, was for an improved corset, and the third, ten years after that, for a toilet action. Even for a quarter of a century afterwards they were fewer than a score of patents granted to women.

The very first patent granted to an American, however, was issued by the British Government to Thomas Edison, inventor of the electric light, for a "new invention" for cleaning and curing Indian corn, "found out by Schille, his wife."

Valuable Ideas of Women.

One should realize that in early days it was altogether against custom, and even contrary to propriety, for a woman to do so bold a thing as to take out a patent. Undoubtedly, very many patents credited to men have been for contrivances thought out by their womenfolk. The cotton-gin that made Eli Whitney famous is said to have been actually invented by Mrs. Catherine Greene, of Rhode Island, who refused to claim the credit lest she incur criticism and suffer injury to her social position.

A woman, Betsy Metcalf, invented the straw hat. She lived in Dedham, Mass., and hit upon the idea of bleaching and braiding the coarse, rank grass that grew in the meadows of that vicinity, making it into bonnets. This it was that started the industry of manufacturing bonnets and hats of similar materials, including straw.

In 1824 Lucy Johnson wrote seven pairs of endless pillowcases, which won for her a prize at a fair in Pawtucket, R. I. They were the first seamless bugs ever made, and her method of weaving, adapted for the power loom, is in common use today.

The spectacular successes of a few women as inventors of new mechanical contrivances or discoveries of new processes have not altered the prevailing disbeliever in the creative abilities of the sex as a whole. Such a lack of faith not only discourages and retards creative effort in women, but also renders them timid about applying for patents on the inventions and discoveries they do achieve, trusting to their male relatives, who secure the patents.

Nevertheless, the women inventors are forging rapidly ahead, and are now taking out more than 600 patents per annum. When it is considered that during the first ninety-eight years of our patent system (1790 to 1888), only 2,456 patents were granted to women, and that the number credited to them to-day exceeds 12,000, one gets a notion of the rate of increase. In the last ten years the rate of increase for women's patents has been numerically just about three times the rate of increase for men's patents.

War Stimulates Feminine Ingenuity.

The Civil War marked a conspicuous increase in the number of patents granted to women. Up to that time they averaged less than half-a-dozen per annum; but during and after the strife of sections they rose in some years to over 100. The World War gave another notable impetus, and its effect in stimulating feminine ingenuity does not appear to have since subsided.

There is no important branch of industry, of commerce, or of science that is not represented in the long list of women's inventions. Steam and street-railway traffic has had a large share of their attention; their patents in this line covering not merely devices for enhancing comfort, but improvements for roadbeds and rails, traffic signals and block systems.

They have produced during the last few years many patented improvements for automobile bodies and parts, tires and accessories

also for bicycles and motorcycles, and vehicles operated by air pressure. Even air travel has engaged their inventive interest. Some of their ideas for aircraft have been purchased and adopted by makers of flying machines, and balloons.

A search through their inventions in this field reveals a high degree of technical knowledge and a thorough comprehension of the unsolved problems of aerial navigation.

Inventions concerned with motors and motor traffic constitute almost half of the total number of transportation patents granted to women, whose interest in such matters has naturally been awakened through their ownership of cars, and their participation in the business of driving them.

Horseshoes and Men's Collars.

Horseshoes were first made by machinery at Troy, N. Y., in the early sixties. They were turned out at a rate of one every three seconds, which was considered little short of miraculous. The machine was patented by a man, but it was the invention of a woman. The first machine was equipped with a device by which the knives were thrown out of use whenever the driver left his seat was a woman's invention, though she never got any credit for it.

It was another woman of Troy, Hannah Montague, who invented the attachable shirt-collar. Though there were men who wore shirts and collars for centuries, it never occurred to him that they could be made separate until a female of his species showed him how. But it was a male citizen of Troy who saw the value of the idea, opened a little shop in which collars were made by hand, and thus started the great industry of which that city is today the principal center.

Ever so many things which we regard as necessary to everyday comfort and convenience are women's inventions. The modern paper bag

with a bottom like a sachet was originally a woman's idea. Millions of eggs are annually shipped to market in pasteboard trays divided into square compartments. It was a farmer's daughter who hit up that clever device. Exasperated by the frequent loss of the eggs—packed for shipment, she thought out the contrivance and made the first trays with her own hands.

The first typewriter for the blind was invented by a woman. The "cotton light," which burns like red fire—used for signaling by our Coast Guard and by mariners all over the world—was patented by Mrs. Martha J. Condon. The shirtwaist for women was originated by Mrs. Joseph Osborn, of New York, who, envying her husband the comfort of his soft shirts, ordered from his shirt-maker half-a-dozen, with certain modifications and certain length, for her own wear. Other women admired them; she started a factory, and when she died she left half a million dollars.

Help For The Honeybees.

One of the most remarkable of women's inventions was the machine for making "comb foundation" for beehives, patented in 1881 by Frances A. Duhann. It saves bees half the labor of honeycomb construction by turning out wax sheets which, suspended in the hives, serve as a basis for the combs.

It was a woman who invented the luggage-carrier for bicycles. To another was granted a patent for a machine that makes buttonholes in strips of cloth. Women buy those strips to sew into waists, etc. But the list of things of practical usefulness originated by women might be recited at indefinite length. Let us mention a few of the most interesting subjects.

The photographs accompanying this story are of models of early women's inventions, preserved at the Patent Office.

Uncle Sam Uses Dogs As Flea Pastures for the Testing of Insect-Killers—Driving Out the Fake Preparations of the Farm and Household.

[By NORMAN C. McLOUID.]

Bugger-killers and disinfectants are not what it used to be. When our parents purchased these things in a box or bottle, with a fancy wrapper that was not always getting what they expected and as a general thing they didn't expect it, they would. They had to take things on blind faith.

Today the buyer has something to go on. In making a purchase of a liquid disinfectant, a liquid insecticide, or a powder, he knows that the United States Government has been ahead of him and has given the merchandise the approval of a cold-blooded examination and a cold-blooded test of the product. He knows that the test of the product can not be the test of the Government's laboratories it will not be allowed to flourish on the ignorance of the general public.

This new state of affairs has been brought about by the operation of the Insecticide Act of 1890—a law which makes it necessary for a bugger-killer to be tested before it is allowed to be sold. Under this law the manufacturer must tell the truth. Exaggeration of claims is not permitted.

Fake Labels Were Common.

When the law first went into effect, a large proportion of the preparations for destroying insects were deceptively labelled. Many of them had no more effect than water. Others were rank bugs, and a type of bugger-killer, very many of which were advertised as "bugger-killers" which consisted of two boxes of wood. The operation of

The Flea-Farm Compels Honesty



LABORATORY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

this "unfailing" remedy consisted in catching an insect, placing it between the blocks and crushing it by bringing the two bits of wood together with a sharp, vigorous motion of the hand. This method was effective as to the insect, but it was hardly satisfactory to the man whose orchard was beset with moths or to the housewife to whom mosquitoes and cockroaches were a source of constant annoyance.

Scientific Detective Work.

Under the federal law the Insecticide and Fungicide Board of the United States Department of Agriculture spends its entire time in scientific detective work. Merchandise in the channels of interstate

commerce may be described as under suspicion until it has been proven honest. Inspectors of the board are always taking samples and submitting them to expert test.

The tests embrace those of actual laboratory and others of actual trial. For the latter the board maintains an establishment which may perhaps be called a flea farm, although this designation may not be altogether scientific. Be that as it may, the flea farm is one of the most striking and interesting activities of the great American Government.

On this farm the board raises fleas, lice, bedbugs and cockroaches. To say nothing of the other insects of daily danger and annoyance. Some of these creatures are given



DOG, FLEA-FARM, WASHINGTON, D. C.



DOG, FLEA-FARM, WASHINGTON, D. C.



DOG, FLEA-FARM, WASHINGTON, D. C.

living pastures. For the fleas there is a colony of dogs, each of them supplied with its own personal and private collection of fleas. For the

growth and nature of lice and mites there is a well-populated chicken yard, in which the insects are given living facilities for health, development and the pursuit of happiness. Cockroaches require no particular pastures and thrive readily under the attentive care of the scientists. The use of guinea pigs and rats for the cultivation of bedbugs has been found not entirely successful, and

the principal supply of these household pests is obtained in the form of contributions from an unselfish public which has proved itself altogether willing to share its possessions with the government.

Pastures for other pests are provided to suit individual requirements. The equipment in this respect includes fruit trees, a garden, a vineyard and representative shade

trees—all maintained for the express purpose of testing insecticides or preparations claimed to be effective against plant pests.

The insects are the basis of expert tests of the preparations offered the public. The flea remedy is tried on the dog in the true sense of the term. As I said it, nothing could be more literal. The experts dope the dog as directed on the wrapper. If the fleas surrender the evidence is regarded as substantiating the claims of the manufacturer. On the other hand, if the fleas win the manufacture is out of luck and he gets no endorsement from the government. His remedy goes under the ban and is forced out of the channels of trade as far as concerns interstate sales and shipments. Similar treatment is given the remedies offered the public for the eradication of chicken lice and other insect pests.

In the tests of preparations intended for plant-destroying insects the operation is similarly practical. The remedies are subjected to trial under the everyday conditions of the orchard or garden. Trees and plants are sprayed with the preparations and the mixtures are given full opportunity to show their effectiveness against the insects with which the vegetation is equipped. Failure to remove the particular pests for which they are advertised results in the application of the governmental ban against further sale.

Broad Claims.

Disinfectants and germ-killers for household use are also an important part of the board's responsibilities. Some of the claims made in behalf of these preparations are worthy of the advertisement writer of the old-fashioned circus.

In general terms the law under which the board works was designed to prevent the manufacture, sale or transportation of insecticides or fungicides, including disinfectants, which are below the strength claimed for them, which will not accomplish the results promised, or which will be injurious to vegetation. The purpose is to enforce the use of labels containing none but truthful statements. While fraudulent preparations are still offered, their number has been greatly reduced.

V. R. C. RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S CONTESTS.

FRESH RECORDS MADE.

Three Colony Championships and the H. M. Forces 100 yards' Championship were decided at the third day's events yesterday of the V.R.C. Aquatic sports.

Chief interest centred on the 220 yards championship of the Colony for which there were four competitors. There was little to choose between D. Lyon and A. F. May in the first few lengths, but eventually Lyon got a lead, which enabled him to finish ten seconds before May and incidentally to improve on his own record of last year.

The 100 yards' Breast Stroke Championship of the Colony was won by Wan Kwong-tin with J. A. Kent second. The 100 Yards' Boys' Championship of the Colony (for Boys 15 years of age and under) was captured by A. Bliss in 70 secs., with L. R. Pereira second. Humberstone won the Forces' 100 Yards' Championship in 73-1/5 secs., Edwards being second.

Another interesting race was the Ladies' Four Lengths Handicap, in which Miss Gladys Ramsay swam home first, despite a very severe handicap. Miss Ramsay also broke her own record.

Other results were as follows: Ladies' two lengths handicap: 1. B. George; 2. S. Ramsay. Long Plunger: 1. C. J. Cooke, Distance 566 ins.; D. Luing, 546 ins.

Two lengths handicap (boys): 1. T. Neave; 2. A. Bliss. Four lengths ladies' handicap (open): Miss G. Ramsay, Time 80 2/5 secs.; 2. Miss B. George, time 80 3/5 secs.

Girls' two lengths handicap: 1. C. Dixon; 2. D. Hunt. Two lengths Army and Navy (Handicap): 1. Cpl. Humberstone; 2. Bdm. Cornwall.

Two lengths team race (Members): 1. G. Razavet's team, 2.31 secs.

Four lengths handicap (Girls 14 years of age and under): 1. G. Ramsay, time 79-1/5 secs.; 2. Miss Blunsdon, time 83 secs.

RUSSIAN TREATY.

GOVERNMENT MAY GO TO COUNTRY.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, October 3.

Speaking at a Unionist conference at Newcastle, Mr. Baldwin roundly condemned the Russian Treaty. He said he was determined to do all in his power to prevent the proposed loan ever becoming an accomplished fact. The belief in immense Russian trade was an illusion.

Ready to Appeal.

An earnest discussion between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues late last night is reliably reported to have resulted in a decision to go to the country if the motion of censure is carried on the 8th inst., after assuring the passage of the Irish Bill, but Sir John Simon's amendment has given the Government at least a month's reprieve in the opinion of lobbyists who point out that the purpose of the amendment is to avoid the Liberals sharing with the Conservatives the responsibility of turning out the Government on an issue, which the Liberals regard with less favour than the Russian treaty.

THE LEAGUE.

AUSTRALIA AND PROTOCOL PROVISIONS.

(Reuter's Service.)

MELBOURNE, October 3.

In a speech in the House of Representatives regarding the Geneva compromise, the Right Hon. Stanley M. Bruce said that unless anything in the protocol interfered with Australia's rights there was no need of special action.

CHINA'S ATTITUDE.

GENEVA, October 3.

The withdrawal of the Chinese Delegation from the Chamber last night is much commented on, though it is not believed to imply China's withdrawal from the League.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

IRISH BILL READ IN LORDS.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, October 3.

The House of Lords has passed the first reading of the Irish Bill and adjourned until the 7th inst. The House of Commons has adjourned until the 8th.

£40,000 OPIUM CARGO. RECORD SHIPMENT TO AUSTRALIA.

WHAT THE CUSTOMS GOT.

Last week H. M. Customs made a record haul of opium, securing £8190 worth from the steamer "Victoria" in Sydney Harbour, says "Smith's Weekly" of September 6.

But the discovery did not create the sensation in Sydney's opium smoking haunts that might naturally have been expected.

Doubtless one or two in the game were aggrieved over the confiscation of the consignment—for it was all of the choicest brand—No. 1 Lum Kee. But before it was seized the traffickers in the dope had already received larger consignments of the same brand through other channels.

These consignments formed part of the original shipment stowed in the nether regions of the "Victoria."

The vessel, which the Chinese knew well was on her last voyage under the ownership of the China-Australia line, is said to have had aboard 4,000 tins of Lum Kee, valued at £40,000, on clearing the East for Australia.

That was the valuation placed on it by a Chinese associated with the "Victoria" who divulged the secret to "Smith's Weekly."

And the fact that Lum Kee fetches only £10 a tin, after costing £7/10, bears out his contention that the supply equals, if it does not exceed, the demand in Sydney.

It was not as easy as is generally believed to ship that opium in the East, for in recent years the Government has treated traffickers drastically.

Still, the £40,000 shipment was got aboard by representatives of the Opium Ring—a rich organisation with active agents in every seaport in the world, which has defied the authorities of every country for generations.

As they adopt a new ruse for dealing with nearly every consignment and invariably leave the handling of the commodity to white men and women, their trafficking is difficult to substantiate—let alone prevent.

Some of the "Victoria's" Lum Kee, for instance, went aboard in ordinary sacks among coal. More was stowed in bags of rice and other cargo, and all was branded with the special trade mark of the "Ring," known only to those in it.

Once aboard, that part of the consignment badly placed for discharge, or which might possibly have aroused suspicion, was shifted.

In the eerie hours of the middle watch one of the agents might have been seen carefully planting some of it in the after peak tank. And some of the passengers seemed very concerned about their baggage the whole voyage. All the same, when inquiries were made, it was found that the luggage which contained nothing but opium belonged to nobody aboard the ship. The packages were labelled fictitiously and every Celestial answered blandly, "No savee!"

"The Victoria" called at Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane, and in that time £32,000 worth of the drug was got rid of. The bulk may have been landed at the first named port, which is noted as a base for transferring it to other vessels less likely to attract attention. Likely as not it may be shipped through to Java to await a Commonwealth or other Australian bound freighter likely to lay up in Rose Bay after her voyage, and from which it can be procured after the Customs rummagers have finished their search.

That a fair proportion of it was landed in one of our Northern ports, however, is borne out by the fact that it was available to smokers of the drug before the ship arrived in Sydney.

"THE LITTLE CAFE."

Every reel of this super-comedy is packed with a thousand laughs, as one side-splitting situation follows another, till they reach a climax of roaring hilarity. "Little Cafe" is destined to rock the world with laughter.

The situation throughout is hilarious, side-splitting and filled with action and laughs. It's breathless film—breathless with the volume of spontaneous laughter at the greatest comedian in the world, directed by the greatest comedy director of the motion picture art.

Bright comedy production with Max Linder as comedian—gentleman—social bandster and lover—he runs away from his uncle's stately home and roughs it in the streets of Paris.

The well-known French Comedian—when it comes to fun he's a riot—can you picture him when he finds out his uncle has died and left him two million francs and he is under a twenty-year waiter's contract?

Most of the scenes were made in France with many beautiful Parisian views. An adaptation from the noted comedy drama of the same name.

COURT OF ENQUIRY. LOSS OF S.S. "TIN SING" IN WEST RIVER.

OWNERS ARE BEAMED.

At the Harbour Office this morning, the finding of the Court of Enquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances attendant upon the loss of the s.s. "Tin Sing," in the West River on September 27, was delivered.

The composition of the Court was as follows:—Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N. (President); Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Jotham, R.N., of "H.M.S. Ambrose," Captain R. Cumming, Master of s.s. "Mausang," Captain W. Muir, Master of s.s. "Tung On," and Captain W. Collam, Master of s.s. "On Lee."

Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton appeared for the China Coast Officers' Guild (Captain D. Morgan and Chief Officer P. Scully), and Mr. Corbett for the owners, the Luen Mow S.S. Co.

The Finding.

Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N., Harbour Master, said that the finding of the Court was that the master did everything within his power after his arrival on the bridge to avert the disaster, also the safety of the passengers, crew and cargo after the disaster. It was found that the port engine was put to full ahead and actually did go full ahead and was later put full astern.

Officers Exonerated.

The court found that the Chief Officer carried out his duty in pointing out to the pilot that the ship was out of position and that the casualty was due to the incompetence of Ng Ki, the No. 2 Pilot. Blame was attributable to the owners, the Luen Mow S.S. Co., in that they neglected to ascertain whether he was a competent pilot before engaging him. It was found that they relied solely on the advice of Chan Ki, the No. 1 Pilot.

The Court adjudged the Master, Mr. D. Morgan, and the Chief Officer, Mr. P. Scully exonerated from all blame.

Early Proceedings.

At the hearing yesterday, Mr. Hall Bruton addressed the Court and said that the "Tin Sing" left Wuchow at 4 p.m. on September 26 for Hongkong and the Captain was on the bridge with the pilot, until she had left Lo Shing at about 6.30 p.m. The Chief Officer then took over from the Captain, who went below to dinner. The meal finished, he was returning to the bridge when the telegraphs rang and he reached there to find the ship was all but ashore. Taking charge, he endeavoured to get her clear, but failed, the ship striking the rocks just below the Kin Sui joss-house. Special knowledge was required for the navigation of the West River and on this occasion the fault would be shown to have been entirely that of the pilot.

Captain David Morgan stated that he had been in command of the "Tin Sing" for six months.

He remained on the bridge until the vessel was beyond Lo Shing when he turned her over to the Chief Officer, with the No. 2 pilot navigating. He reached the bridge, again at about 7.10 p.m., to find both engines going astern and the ship only some 400 feet from the shore, heading dead on. The night was fine, dark and clear. Grasping the situation at once and thinking he could clear by turning, he altered the port engine to full ahead, at the same time asking the quartermaster if the helm was hard astern. The quartermaster replied in the affirmative. Then, seeing that his effort to clear would not be successful, although the ship was coming round well, he put the engine full astern again. The ship struck head on at approximately 7.12 p.m. Engines were then put half speed ahead to keep her on the rocks in case of damage forward.

An attempt was made to get the ship off by putting the starboard engine astern. The order to do so

AFTER FIFTY YEARS. DEATH OF SULTAN OF DELI.

His Highness the Sultan of Deli,

Tuanku Sultan Ma'moon Al-rashid Perkasa Alam Shah, died in his palace at Medan, at 1.55 p.m. on September 9, at the age of 72, having reigned for nearly half a century. The news of his death was received with universal regret. The Governor-General and the new Governor telegraphed their condolences to His Highness's bereaved family. While his remains lay in state at the Ma'som mosque, in the Sultan's own castle, for two days, over fifty thousand people including women and children of the Mohammedan faith from nearly all parts of Sumatra went and paid their last respects to the deceased, because His Highness was liked by all. All the native rulers and princes from the neighbouring states and countries, and the Sultans of Serdang and Langkat and their families also went. On Friday the 12th Sept. punctually at 5 p.m., the proclamation appointing the eldest son of the late Sultan as the new Sultan was read by the Badagai Chief, Tengko Zainnarrashid, in the presence of some 300 people, including the acting Governor, Assistant Resident Winckel, the President of the Municipality, the Burgomaster, all the heads of government departments, doctors, planters and traders, the Chinese Mayor and other Chinese officials and nearly all the European community. The new Sultan is known as Sultan Amaleudin Sani Perkasa Alam Shah. Thereafter the funeral procession started and was followed by tens of thousands of followers and on-lookers. The acting Governor, Mr. Winckel, represented the Government at the funeral.

She: "Since our engagement has been broken off I will return the comb and brush set."

He: Why?

"It will make parting easier."

Sympathetic Person: "Hello! What is the matter, little boy? Are you lost?"

Little Boy: "Yes, I am. I mighta known better'n to come out with grandma. She's always losin' sum-thin'."

was not obeyed and the Chief Engineer made a report that the engine room staff had deserted their posts.

Chief Officer P. Scully, who was on the bridge at the time of the accident, said that just before the telegraphs were rung he saw the ship getting closer and closer to the bank, and called the pilot's attention to the matter. The pilot then rang for the engines to go astern and put the helm hard astern.

Ng Ki, the pilot in charge was called and asked his opinion of the cause of the accident he said that in attempting to avoid the rock in mid-channel he had ventured too far over to the Northern bank.

Witness flatly contradicted Captain Morgan's evidence as to putting the port engine ahead, and when the evidence was repeated to him he agreed on everything except this, saying when the Captain attempted to put the telegraph over he interfered and pulled the lever back, thus keeping both engines going astern.

Chief Engineer, Heemun 'was called and questioned by members of the Court, said that in spite of the absence of the staff, there was sufficient steam to have put the engines astern, and witness could have carried out this operation himself had it been decided upon to do so. It was decided, however, that as the "Dilly" had just hove in sight, to postpone efforts to float the vessel until all passengers had been transferred.

The last witness to be called was Chan Ki, the No. 1 pilot who was responsible for the engagement of Ng Ki as the No. 2. He said that in providing another pilot he was acting with the authority of the owners.

CHURCH NOTES. GOD AS FATHER.

In the Epistle for this Sunday

when St. Paul said "I call upon the Father" he was not saying a truism; he was striking the note that was distinctive of Christianity. He was saying the very central thing which Christ our Master, came into the world to say. "I call upon the Father." What does it mean, this belief that God is our Father? We are in the hands of a great power. No one can be such a fool as to think that man is independent. We are in the hands of a vast and universal power on which moment by moment we depend, as for our life originally, so, moment by moment, for the breath we breathe. What is this power? Is it blind force? The Jew alone of all the races was taught to believe that the power which lay behind him was righteousness, and that God was just and righteous; so it was that he set to work to build up the foundation of human society—because he believed that God was righteous, and all this our Lord maintained, and deepened. He deepened it into the belief that God was one Father. That means first of all, that God is Love, that behind all the suffering, the misery, the inequality and the injustice which confront us in this wild and irregular scene of human life, there beats always and everywhere the heart of a Father, the heart of a personal and impartial love.

And then, the Fatherhood of God, St. Paul says, is the pattern and source of all fatherhood in heaven and on earth. It means that God rules by a method of fatherhood. Men are set in groups and society has one at the head of it, and the model government is to be fatherhood. So it is in the family Christian civilisation depends upon maintaining the sanctity and dignity of the family. To believe in the Fatherhood of God is to set to work to be a good father, a good head of a household in our own families.

GOD OUR FATHER.

That we might know Him, Thou didst come and live;

That we might find Him, Thou didst come and die;

The son-hearth, Brother, Thy son-being give—

We too would love the Father perfectly,

And to His bosom go back with the cry,

Father, into Thy hands I give the heart I feel—

Which left Thee but to learn how good Thou art!

There are but two in all the universe—

The Father and His children—not a third;

Nor, all the weary time, fell any curse!

Not once dropped from its nest an unfledged bird

But Thou wast with it! Never sorrow stirred

But a love-pulse it was upon the chain.

That draws the children to the Father again!

O Jesus Christ, babe, man, eternal Son,

Take pity! We are poor where Thou art rich:

Our hearts are small; and yet there is not one

In all Thy Father's noisy nursery which,

Merry, or mourning in its narrow niche,

Needs not Thy Father's heart, this very now,

With all His being's being, even as Thou.

—GEORGE MACDONALD

REPRIEVES. TERRIBLE DUTY OF HOME SECRETARY.

A former Home Secretary, the

Rt. Edward Shortt, K.C., contributed the following to a Home paper in mail week:

Under our existing systems of law and administration, the most terrible duty imposed on any Minister of the Crown is that imposed on the Home Secretary of deciding in the case of death sentences whether or not his Majesty should be advised to exercise his prerogative of mercy.

It is a difficult as well as terrible duty. The considerations that have to be weighed are many; each case presents its own individual difficulties, and each case must be decided on its own particular merits. Moreover, the Home Secretary must always remember that he is an administrator and not an autocratic legislator; that he must be guided—not by his own private opinions, but by the law as it is and that the power to change it is not in him alone.

Every death sentence comes up for consideration by the Home Secretary. On his table there is a stand containing cards on which are inscribed the names of persons under sentence of death, with the dates of conviction and sentence, the probable date of execution, and the date and result of the appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal, if any. That stand is always there, reminding the Home Secretary that, so long as any one of the cases is undecided, consideration of it must take precedence of any work, however important.

The shorthand notes of the trial must be carefully studied in every detail, each point must be thought out and weighed every circumstance and every possible motive carefully considered. All possible information regarding the history and relations of the persons concerned must be obtained and the judge who presided at the trial of the condemned person consulted.

And when all that is done, when the views of the learned judge are known, if he thinks it right to express them and does express them, and when the inestimable advice and assistance of the permanent officials, which their great experience, enables them to give, have been given, the burden of the final decision rests on one individual alone.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

To any one holding the position of Home Secretary, the very important question must constantly present itself whether or not present method of advising His Majesty as to the exercise of prerogative of mercy is right.

It may be urged that to-day the Home Secretary can consult both the Lord Chief Justice and the judge who presided at the trial. So he can, and so far as the judge who presided at the trial is concerned, he does. Neither is bound to express an opinion though it is true that refusals are rare. But it is certain that an opinion so given would be of much less value, and have much less effect on public confidence than a decision given, as the public would know, in pursuance of a duty imposed by law.

It would be a matter for consideration whether with a view to the greater public confidence, no death penalty should be carried out unless the decision of the commission was unanimous.

What is to take its place? My proposal, made after much thought, is that a commission of three should take the place of the Home Secretary as the final arbiter. That commission should consist of the Home Secretary, the Lord Chief Justice, and the judge who presided at the trial.

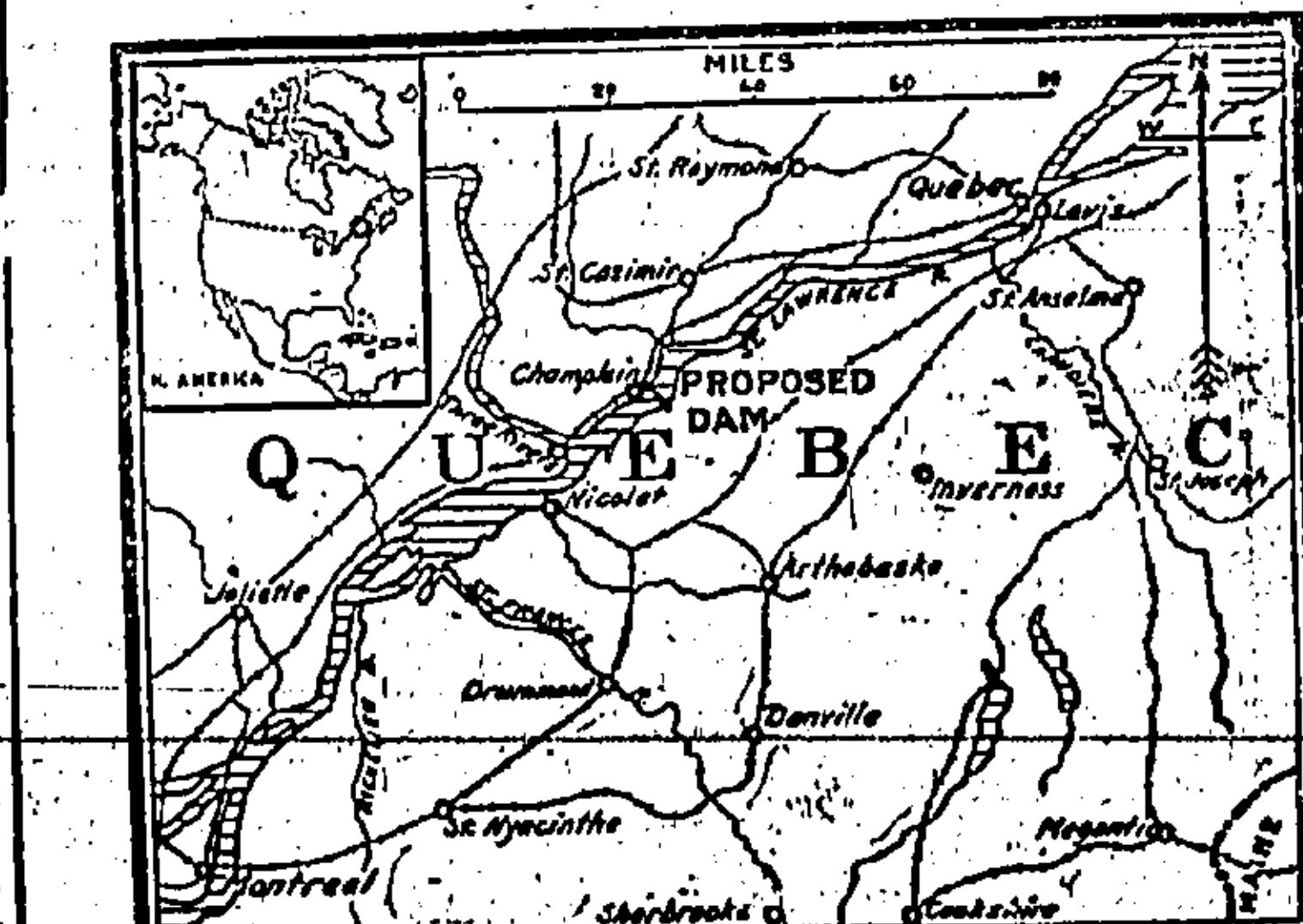
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NAVIGATION PROBLEM.



BIG DAM PROPOSED—Diversion of Great Lakes water at Chicago is said to have changed the problem of St. Lawrence navigation below Montreal. A dam with locks, which can be built for less than the cost of dredging it, now proposed to give the required channel depth.

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SOLE AGENTS.

HERO OF GREAT FLIGHT WELCOMED HOME.



Photo by Central News.

Block by Nam Sun.

Captain Pelletier d'Oisy (left) the hero of the great flight from Paris to Tokyo, on his arrival at Marseilles, where he had a boisterous welcome. Captain d'Oisy landed at Hongkong on his way home by steamer.



C. JENKINS & DAVID TODD.

During its closest proximity to the earth in 127 years, Mars was expected by some scientists to make an attempt to communicate with the earth by radio. Francis Jenkins, devised this specially constructed apparatus to pick up any signals that might come through. He is shown here with Dr. David Todd, well-known astronomer.

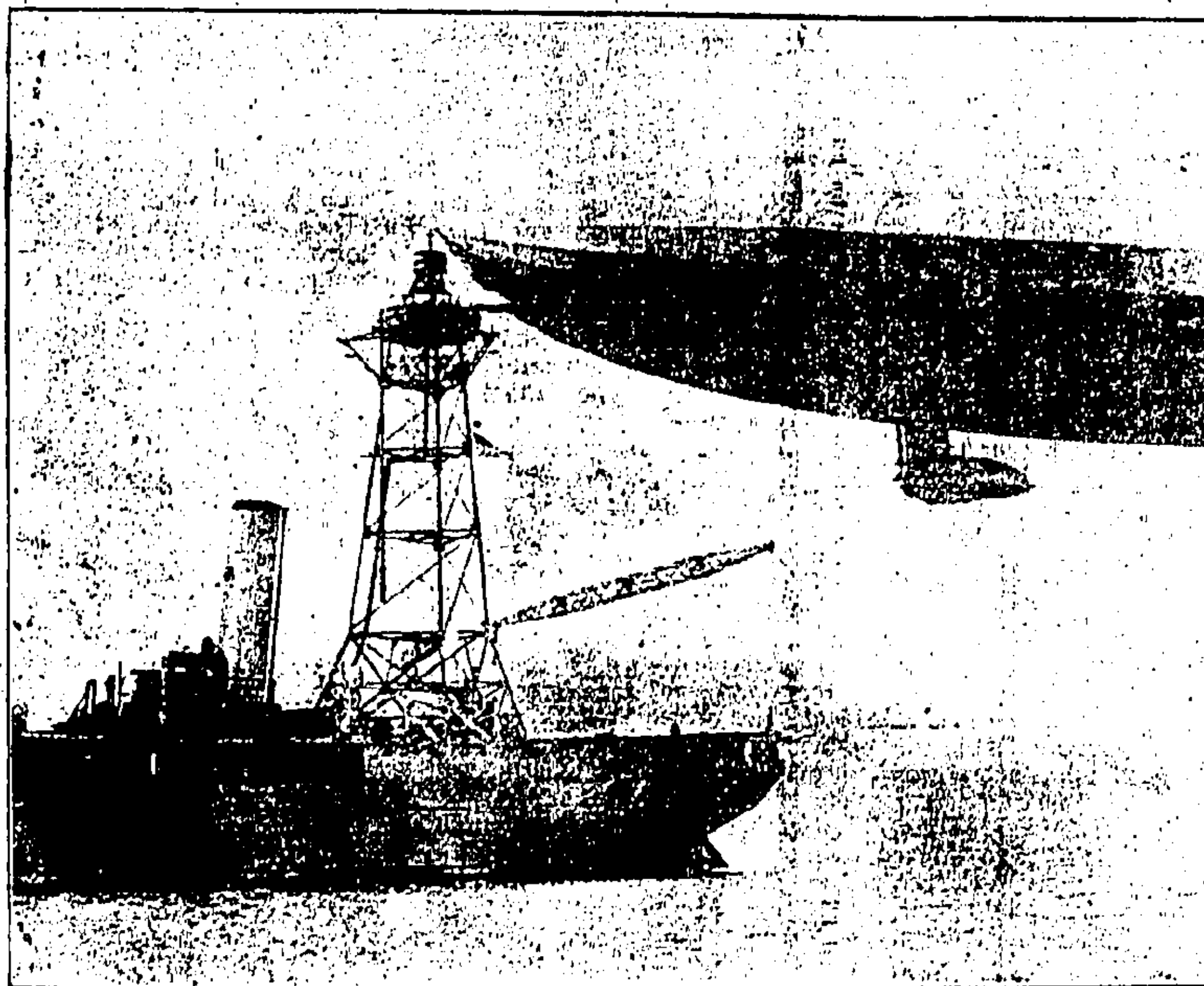


Photo by Central News.

Block by Nam Sun.

Great airship moored to Naval Tender's Mast. Photograph shows the "Shenandoah" moored to the Naval airship tender U.S.S. "Patoka." The "Shenandoah" has since cut loose and returned to its hangar at Lakehurst, New Jersey.

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Dora, Wt. Engr. C. Ford, Lt. T. E.
Donaldson, Rev. Father Parcell, Mr. and
Mrs. Dudley Road Mr. S. C. Hayes.

Per E. & A. s.s. "St. Albans" on Oct.
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O. Smith, Mrs. R. A. E. Dutton, Mrs. W.
S. Todd, Misses A. and C. Todd, Miss
Shannon, Mrs. J. K. Douglas, Miss E. L.
Beavan, Mrs. F. Beavan, Mr. F. A. Howe,
Miss E. Stratfield, Miss F. Browning,
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Yin, Ah Young, Louis Kin Hap, Willie
Lee, Ah Tso, Lai Yip, Lam Quag and
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Per G.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of
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Mrs. C. Atkinson, Mr. P. Barrett, Miss M.
Barton, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Bailey, Mr.
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S. Butcher, Mr. J. F. Buxton, Mrs. S.
Cabin, Misses C. and D. Cabin,
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L. Carter, Mr. A. Chetnam, Mr. R.
Chang, Miss M. J. Clark, Messrs. S.
V. Chey, L. C. Chan, C. Chan, Miss Y.
C. Chan, Mr. L. Chu, Mrs. L. Dalberg,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Danenberg, Mr. A. E.
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How, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Islet, Mr. C.
Kittredge, Miss E. Keith, Dr. and Mrs.
O. R. Large, Mrs. M. G. Lang, Mr. F. T.
Lam, Mr. A. B. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. D. J.
Lewin, Mr. F. C. L. Mr. and Mrs. H. Lay,
Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Lockwood,
Messrs. Y. O. Li, H. L. Lee, W. S. Lee,
Miss Laung, Mr. G. T. May, Mrs. G.
McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. MacLachlan,
Mr. W. M. Noble, Mr. A. Nisim, Mrs. S.
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Stewart, Mrs. C. M. S. Miss L. and M.
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S. Todd, Misses A. and C. Todd, Miss
Shannon, Mrs. J. K. Douglas, Miss E. L.
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Mrs. C. Atkinson, Mr. P. Barrett, Miss M.
Barton, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Bailey, Mr.
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